FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 027

10 February 1986

ARGENTINA

Defense Minister Carranza's Death Confirmed B 1
Half of Foreign Debt Interest To Be Paid in 1986 B 1
CGT Leader Responds to Alfonsin Speech B 1

BRAZIL

Cabinet Shuffle Spotlights Liberal Front Party D 1
[O GLOBO 8 Feb]
Abreu Sodre New Foreign Minister D 1
[O GLOBO 8 Feb]
Abreu Sodre on Cuba D 1
[O GLOBO 9 Feb]
Partial Cabinet List Noted D 1
Culture Minister Resigns D 2
Sympathy Expressed for Mexican Debt Policies D 2
Senate President To Visit CSSR, Romania D 2

CHILE

'Subversives' Arrested in Vina del Mar 7 February E 1
Bomb Deactivated Near Vina del Mar Hotel E 1
MDP Leader Reports Talks With Other Parties E 2

COLOMBIA

Government Adopts New Measures Against Inflation F 1
Plane Allegedly Carrying Contra Supplies Lands F 1
Government Denies Contra Aid Aboard F 2
Wounded Miskito Indians Arrive in San Andres F 2
To Depart for Costa Rica, U.S. F 3

PERU

President Decrees State of Emergency in Lima J 1
Armed Forces 'Taking Control' J 1
Curfew Restrictions J 1
To Fire at Violators J 2
Shining Path Threatens To Kill Alan Garcia J 3
Wagner, Colombia's Ramirez Sign Joint Statement J 3
Ramirez Ocampo Urges Andean Integration J 4

URUGUAY

Workers Reject Government 18 Percent Pay Increase K 1
Opposition Leaders Discuss Accord, Budget K 2

VENEZUELA

Petroven President Views Oil Market Situation L 1
PDVSA Buys 50 Percent of U.S. Petroleum Firm L 2

MEXICO

De la Madrid Congratulates Costa Rican President M 1
[EL UNIVERSAL 5 Feb]
Oil Ministers Meet To Discuss Market Situation M 1
Soviet Envoy on Oil Prices, Challenger Accident M 2
Soviet Official Arrives, Rejects Reagan's SDI M 2

PANAMA

Reagan's Aid to Contras Seen as 'Bad News' N 1
[CRITICA 6 Feb]
PRD Criticizes Reagan's Latin American Policy N 1
CNTP Doubts Economic Plan Effectiveness N 2
[CRITICA 8 Feb]
Briefs: Government Appointments N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Monge Meets Carter, Declines Atlanta Summit P 1
Arias on European Aid, Talks With Nicaragua P 1
Foreign Minister on Status of Nicaraguan Ties P 2
$3.45 Billion Foreign Debt to Banks, Countries P 3
Cubans Detained for Carrying Forged Passports P 3

EL SALVADOR

Foreign Minister on Carter's Planned Visit P 3
Protests Against Visit Planned P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 8 Feb]
Culture Minister Denies Media Censorship Plans P 4
[EL MUNDO 6 Feb]
'Operation Carlos' Ends; Results Viewed P 5
Archbishop Declines Invitation To Visit Cuba P 5
FMLN Suspends Second Transportation Stoppage P 6

GUATEMALA

Former Secret Police Agents Remain Imprisoned P 6

HONDURAS

U.S. Army Allegedly Testing Lethal Chemicals P 7
[TIEMPO 7 Feb]
Increased Political Role by Military Expected P 7
[TIEMPO 3 Feb]
'Secret' Border Talks Held With El Salvador P 9
Azcona Meets With Nicaragua's Obando y Bravo P 9
Cardinal Views Church's Role P 10
Preferential Treatment of Military Bank Protested P 11
Briefs: Pact With Belize Signed P 11

NICARAGUA

Carter Begins Visit 6 February, Meets Leaders P 11
Welcomed by Ramirez P 11
Meets Nunez at National Assembly P 12
Meets H. Ortega, Borge P 12
Meets With Ortega, Others P 13
Comparison of Sandinist Church-State Communique P 13

CUBA

Foreign Delegates Address 3d PCC Congress Q 1
Angola's Antonio dos Santos Q 1
Dos Santos Interview Q 5
Further Coverage of 6 February PCC Congress Q 6
Balaguer on Approval of Main Report Q 6
Castro Remarks Q 7
Fidel, Raul Castro Address 7 Feb PCC Congress Q 10
Opening Session Q 10
Fidel Castro Names PCC Officials Q 10
Central Committee, Alternates Named Q 22
Raul Castro Address Q 23
Fidel Castro's Closing Speech Q 24

CARIBBEAN

HAITI

Duvalier Recorded Message Aired After Departure S 1
Namphy Explains Takeover, Appeals for Calm S 1
Violence, Looting Reported; Cabinet Appointed S 1
Curfew Imposed for Third Consecutive Day S 2
Council Announces Dissolution of Parliament S 3
New Government To Disband 'Tontons Macoutes' S 3
50 Reported Killed, 300 Injured in Capital S 3
Council Releases 26 Political Prisoners S 4
Public Gatherings Banned; Rioters Warned S 4

DEFENSE MINISTER CARRANZA'S DEATH CONFIRMED

PY090236 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0232 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Feb (TELAM) -- Defense Minister Roque Carranza died tonight at 1930 from a heart attack at his residence in Campo de Mayo. This information was provided by Presidential Spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez.

HALF OF FOREIGN DEBT INTEREST TO BE PAID IN 1986

PY080305 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn has disclosed that this year Argentina will only pay half of the interest on its foreign debt and that it will renegotiate the other half. In submitting the draft budget to Congress today, the finance secretary said that funds brought into the country illegally would not be questioned and that no decision has been made regarding a tax on professionals.

CGT LEADER RESPONDS TO ALFONSIN SPEECH

PY072359 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2144 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Feb (NA) -- The CGT [General Confederation of Labor] this afternoon criticized certain aspects of President Raul Alfonsin's speech last night and reaffirmed its demands for a moratorium on the payment of foreign debt interests. The CGT also opposed the privatization plan.

CGT Secretary General Saul Ubaldini held a press conference during which he read a communique responding to official concern about international isolation as a result of the moratorium, asking "whether high interest rates, the economic protectionism of developed countries and the usurious demands of the banks do not constitute a virtual blockade."

As to the privatizations that the goverrment had announced, the CGT indicated that "the plan calls for the sale of productive state-owned enterprises that are yielding profits under efficient management, which means surrendering enterprises of strategic value for the development of the nation."

CABINET SHUFFLE SPOTLIGHTS LIBERAL FRONT PARTY

Abreu Sodre New Foreign Minister

PY090125 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The new ministerial Cabinet is practically ready. By late last night -- when a high-ranking source announced Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre as the new foreign minister and Jorge Bornhausen as education minister -- only the social welfare minister was not yet appointed. Two representatives of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] from Pernambuco are the most likely candidates for this ministry. They are Jose Paulo Cavalcanti, secretary general of the current justice minister, and Marcos Freire. Agrarian Reform Minister Nelson Ribeiro, who had already tendered his resignation, will remain. Civil Household Chief Jose Hugo will be industry and commerce minister. Vicente Fialho will head the recently created Irrigation Ministry. The great winner in this reshuffle is the Liberal Front Party. It has the largest number and the most important ministries. PMDB President Ulysses Guimaraes fears expressions of dissatisfaction within the party.

Abreu Sodre on Cuba

PY092334 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Feb 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo -- Upon confirming his appointment as the new foreign minister, Roberto Abreu Sodre yesterday said: "I want Itamaraty to be involved in every topic concerning Brazilian foreign economic and political policy." He announced that he will meet today with President Jose Sarney "to discuss major topics concerning his ministry." Abreu Sodre added: "For the time being I am putting aside my personal views on subjects such as the resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba and the Brazilian position on Angola. Although I will convey these views to the president, it will of course be the president himself who will set the guidelines to be followed by Itamaraty." He noted, however, that he favors the resumption of relations with Cuba. Abreu Sodre believes the Brazilian Foreign Ministry should take part in negotiations on economic topics such as the international coffee agreement and the export of Brazilian alcohol to the U.S. market.

Partial Cabinet List Noted

PY081750 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Excerpts] According to a report by Press Secretary Fernando Cesar Mesquita, this is the Cabinet to be sworn in on 14 February: Civil Cabinet, Marcos Maciel; Military Cabinet, Bayma Denys; National Intelligence Service (SNI), Ivan Mendes; Finance, Dilson Funaro; Planning, Joao Sayad; Industry and Commerce, Jose Hugo Castelo Branco; Interior, Costa Couto; Agriculture, Iris Resende; Mines and Energy, Aureliano Chaves; Irrigation Vicente (Cialli); Labor, Almir Pazzianoto; Transport, Jose Reinaldo; Communications, Antonio Carlos Magalhaes; Agrarian Reform, probably Nelson Ribeiro; Education, probably Celso Furtado; Urban Development, Denis Schwartz; Justice, Paulo Brossard; Administration, Aluizio Alves; Science and Technology, Renato Archer; Army, Leonidas Goncalves, Navy, Henrique Saboia; Air Force, Moreira Lima; and Armed Forces General Staff, Jose Maria do Amaral. The four remaining ministries -- Health, Education, Foreign Affairs, and Social Welfare will be decided upon during the Carnival holidays.

Culture Minister Resigns

PY080219 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Culture Minister Alusio Pimenta today tendered his resignation to President Jose Sarney. Pimenta said that it was a clean and cordial farewell and in changing the subject he referred to his plans as candidate to the constituent assembly.

SYMPATHY EXPRESSED FOR MEXICAN DEBT POLICIES

PY071443 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1549 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Brasilia, 6 Feb (EFE) -- Citing government sources, the daily CORREIO BRASILIENSE today published an article stating that the Brazilian Government is alert to the possible request by Mexico for a moratorium on its foreign debt. The sudden drop of oil prices in the international market puts Mexico in a critical situation, the article says, adding that Mexico will require at least $10 billion to compensate for the losses in the oil trade, since crude is now priced at $15 per barrel. CORREIO BRASILIENSE states that Finance Minister Dilson Funaro is in permanent contact with the Mexican Ambassador to Brazil Antonio Icaza.

Brazil will assume a position of solidarity with Mexico and Venezuela next week, when the foreign ministers of these three countries and of other Latin American countries will participate in a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Mexico's foreign debt totals $94.407 billion, out of which $71.552 billion is to foreign private banks, according to the IDB statistics. Brazil, which has a $104-billion debt, one of the largest among developing countries, is waiting for a new round of talks to renegotiate part of the debts due in 1985 and 1986, some $15 billion. Venezuela has a $35 billion foreign debt, out of which $24.951 billion is to foreign private banks, according to the IDB information.

SENATE PRESIDENT TO VISIT CSSR, ROMANIA

PY062339 Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Senate President Jose Fragelli will heave for Czechoslovakia and Romania on 14 February in response to an invitation by those countries. Senator Fragelli, who will head a delegation of eight senators, is scheduled to return to Brazil on 27 February in order to open the 1986 congressional session on 1 March.

Fragelli will be accompanied by Senator Marcondes Gadelha, Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] representative for Paraiba; Cid Sampaio, PMDB representative for Pernambuco; Jose Ignacio Ferreira, PMDB representative for Espiritu Santos; and Itamar Franco, PMDB representative for Minas Gerais; also by the following deputies: Jose Freire, PMDB representative for Goias; Tidei de Lima, PMDB representative for Sao Paulo; and Nelson Morro, Social Democratic Party representative for Santa Catarina.

'SUBVERSIVES' ARRESTED IN VINA DEL MAR 7 FEBRUARY

PY081251 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Relay from Valparaiso]

[Excerpts] Personnel of the Valparaiso National Intelligence Center [CNI] and Carabinero forces have broken up a military group of the proscribed Communist Party with the arrest of five [as heard] subversives. This was announced a few minutes ago by the Valparaiso intendency through its Cabinet chief, Captain Guillermo Toledo Leal.

[Begin Toledo Leal recording] The Intendency of the Fifth Region wishes to inform the public of the following:

Personnel of the CNI have placed seven subversives, belonging to a military group of the proscribed Communist Party, at the disposal of the Valparaiso military prosecutor and Carabinero forces. These people were planning a series of acts of violence in this zone to cause unrest among the people of Vina del Mar during the coming music festival. Their plans included a series of attacks with explosive devices to various tourist attractions in this city. Arms, ammunition, explosive devices, first aid equipment, and plans on the terrorist acts to be perpetrated were found in the terrorists' possession.

These are the terrorists placed at the disposal of the military prosecutor:

Leonardo Lautaro Ugalde Gonzalez, 28, identity card No 7,925,269-4, active member of the Communist Party. He held the post of military instructor in the Communist Youth. Miguel Angel Bernardino Cabrera, 19, identity card No 8,157,138-4. Active member of the Communist Party. He held the post as head of the Communist Party Military Group. Magdalena Marisol Flores (Jarro), 22, identity card No 8,557,527-9. Active member of the Communist Party. She was in charge of the warehouse for the storage of documents and explosives. Alejandro Manuel Barriga Travna, 18, identity card No 10,229,552-k. Active member of the Communist Youth. Member of the Communist Party Military Group. He acted as courier for the Communist Party, transporting documents, explosives and other materials.

Patricio Fuentes Gomez, 26, identity card No 7,977,006-9. Member of the Communist Party. He was instructor of the Communist Party Military Group. At the time of his arrest he was acting as instructor of subversive knowledge to Communist Party members, especially regarding the use of arms and explosives. Jessica Gimena Araya Fernandez, 20, identity card No 10,410,208-5, member of the Communist Party and member of the group in charge of paramilitary training of the Communist Party Regional Committee. Maria Isabel Oviedo (Urbina), 19, identity card No 10,381,145-7. Member of the Communist Youth. She was in charge of the education commission of the military leadership of the Communist Youth. [end recording]

BOMB DEACTIVATED NEAR VINA DEL MAR HOTEL

PY082324 Paris AFP in Spanish 2147 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Vina del Mar, 8 Feb (AFP) -- Security agents today deactivated a powerful bomb planted in front of the hotel where singers in the Vina del Mar song festival are staying. Vina del Mar is located 140 km west of Santiago. The bomb was placed inside a car parked near the O'Higgins Hotel. Several reporters staying in the hotel observed the quick deployment of agents.

Police sources stated that the powerful bomb, which was made of plastic explosives, would have caused possible deaths and considerable damage if it had exploded.

The presence of the bomb was detected when some pedestrians noticed a suspicious automobile had been parked just minutes earlier, and alerted the authorities. In addition to the security agents, forces of the Carabineros military police also participated in the operation to deactivate the bomb. They first cordoned off the area accompanied by trained dogs. Two photographers who were photographing the incident were detained but released minutes later.

The incident occurred after authorities announced the detention of members of the proscribed Communist Party, who were accused of trying to sabotage the Vina del Mar festival. The festival, in which composers and singers of more than 10 countries are participating, ends on Tuesday, 11 February. Among other artists, the following singers were scheduled to perform tonight: Mexican Luis Miguel, Spaniard Paloma San Basilio, and the Austrian group Opus.

MDP LEADER REPORTS TALKS WITH OTHER PARTIES

PY081728 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] President German Correa has reported that the government has launched a campaign against labor, student, and teacher organizations to silence their protests. He also spoke about the talks that the MDP has held with the Socialists, Radicals, and Republicans, as well as about the fall of Jean-Claude Duvalier, the Haitian president-for-life. [passage omitted

[Begin Correa recording] We are very optimistic about these talks because we believe that they represent a very important step in this process. We believe that the Radical Party's willingness to talk with us is very important. This party has demonstrated great consistency throughout the historic struggle for democracy by the Chilean people.

In turn, we are facing these talks with broadmindedness and generosity, with the firm purpose of discussing all the points we have in common and our disagreements, and with the will to reach a consensus. We believe that if the talks continue on the main issues we had proposed to the Democratic Alliance, which include a social mobilization plan and the basis for a future provisional government, we will be able to comply with the Chilean people's wishes.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS NEW MEASURES AGAINST INFLATION

PA091933 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1616 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Bogota, 9 Feb (DPA) -- President Belisario Betancur has adopted 23 new economic measures in the past few hours to deal with the "spiraling inflation" that is foreseen as a result of this year's international coffee bonanza.

From this bonanza, Colombia expects to receive a total of $3.2 billion in 1986 after 2 years of financial and budget difficulties. This bonanza is a result of serious damage caused in Brazil by the long drought in vital coffee regions. Brazil and Colombia are the world's main coffee producers.

The new measures, approved in long work sessions held by Betancur and his Cabinet, include:

An eight percent tax on the import of agricultural machinery is eliminated, which will reduce agricultural costs.

Port charges for the handling of imported fertilizers were decreased by $9 per ton. They went from $29 to $20.

The import of heavy equipment for the transport of cargo, especially food, is authorized.

The monthly figure for the import of supplies and raw materials that are indispensable for the country's general productive system was increased by $50 million.

The payment of $110 million for a debt that was past due because of a lack of foreign exchange was authorized. Several sectors with debts abroad are making this payment.

Monetary measures to prevent (and even reduce) the excess money in circulation in the country will be implemented. These measures will prevent a large circulation of money from notably increasing the demand for products and services and, in the last instance, an increase in prices.

In addition, Rodolfo Gonzalez Garcia, the country's comptroller general, warned the government and the country that Colombia runs the risk of having to import large quantities of food and thus lose the benefits of the coffee bonanza.

PLANE ALLEGEDLY CARRYING CONTRA SUPPLIES LANDS

PA080216 Paris AFP in Spanish 0031 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] San Andres Islands, 7 Feb (AFP) -- A U.S. airplane that was supposedly transporting military aid for the anti-Sandinist guerrillas, left this Colombian island today where it had made an emergency landing this morning.

The brown and silver DC-4, with registration number N46216 and six occupants of various nationalities, experienced problems with its electrical system when it was forming part of a group of planes traveling from Miami to Costa Rica, according to reports of the Colombian news agency COLPRENSA and the Radio Cadena Nacional network.

The airplane landed in San Andres shortly before 1200 GMT and the local authorities immediately isolated it in a sector of the airport and began questioning the occupants whose passports were seized.

Although it had initially been reported that the plane was carrying weapons, supplies, and other articles destined for the Nicaraguan "contras," the high military command of the island and the customs office denied the report, saying that the shipment was made up of medical supplies for Costa Rica.

Nevertheless, Captain Miguel Perez of the customs office told COLPRENSA that ropes, camouflage fatigues, canteens, slickers, bandages, and other medical supplies were on the airplane.

After carrying out the necessary procedures with the Colombian Foreign Ministry in Bogota and making the necessary repairs, the DC-4 left for Miami at 2300 GMT and not for San Jose as its crew had planned.

The crew is comprised of Canadian pilot Lester Ronald, Uruguayan Reti Reoch, Haitian Juan Gomez, Salvadoran Luis Yoaman, Chilean Miguel Olivo, and Argentine Olivier Pierre.

It must be pointed out that this incident took place almost simultaneously with last night's arrival in San Andres of 11 Miskito Indians headed by anti-Sandinist leader Brooklyn Rivera who were accompanied by three officials of the World Indian Movement and a U.S. NBC reporter.

All of them sailed for a week after escaping from Sandinist bombings in Nicaraguan territory near the border with Honduras during which seven people, including three assistants of reporter Martin Roberts, presumably died.

Government Denies Contra Aid Aboard

PA081905 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1837 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Bogota, 8 Feb (EFE) -- The Colombian Government denied today that a U.S. - registered airplane that made an emergency stop on the Caribbean island of San Andres last Thursday was carrying arms and ammunition for the Nicaraguan anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

An official Foreign Ministry note states that the airplane, a DC-4 registered with the numbers N48216, landed on the Colombian archipelago due to mechanical failure, and that the authorities gave them the aid established by international law.

Official sources in San Andres, a Colombian island territory located a little over 200 km from Nicaragua's eastern coast, speculated about the airplane's cargo and pointed out that it could have been carrying supplies to the anti-Sandinists.

The official note states that "military authorities confirmed that the plane was not carrying weapons or ammunition," so it was allowed to depart once the necessary repairs were completed on Friday night. It headed toward Miami.

WOUNDED MISKITO INDIANS ARRIVE IN SAN ANDRES

PA072056 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1915 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] San Andres 7 Feb (EFE) -- Official sources reported today that a boat with seven Nicaraguan Miskito Indians, four of them wounded; with three U.S. citizens, and one Canadian, arrived last night at the Colombian island of San Andres in the Caribbean.

According to the Radio Cadena Nacional (RCN) correspondent on the island, Brooklyn Rivera, leader of the Nicaraguan Indian group "Misurasata" [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity], reportedly could be one of the members of the group.

Rivera is the top leader of Misurasata, which groups the Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast.

One of the three U.S. citizens, whose name was not released by the authorities, is a reporter, reportedly from the NBC television network, who brought along abundant material filmed in the Nicaraguan war areas.

The 11 refugees arrived on the island in a boat with an outboard motor, and stated that they had escaped from Nicaragua due to the situation "of conflict" in the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

Dr Alvaro Jaramillo, from the Santander Hospital on San Andres Island, has identified the four wounded Miskito Indians who received medical assistance at the hospital as Samuel Enrique Sandrum, 42, David Rodriguez Gaitan, 23, Bernardo Solis Ramirez, 17, and Ernesto Peralta, 19.

Two of the wounded men remain in Santander Hospital because their wounds are "very infected," the doctor said.

The remainder, whose identities were not disclosed by the authorities, are at police headquarters in San Andres, but according to the police commander, Mayor Jose Jairo Idarraga, "they are not under arrest."

Inside the boat the police found weapons, ammunition, bullet-proof vests, televison and photographic cameras, water, and food.

According to David Rodriguez Gaitan, one of the wounded men, they fled from Nicaragua at the end of January and were pursued by the Sandinists.

The Colombian radio station Radio Cadena Nacional also reported that Rodriguez Gaitan accused the Sandinists of bombing them when the boat was sailing on Guayacil Lake near the Nicaraguan port of Prinzapolka, several days ago, and that in this attack two U.S. journalists and five other persons were killed.

The 11 refugees will be transferred in the next few hours to the Administrative Department of Security, DAS, Immigration Section, according to Guillermo Cabrales Vargas, DAS director in San Andres.

The official stated that the DAS is waiting for the authorities from the Colombian Foreign Ministry and from the U.S. Embassy to arrive in San Andres to resolve the refugees' situation.

To Depart for Costa Rica, U.S.

PA080258 Paris AFP in Spanish 0144 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] San Andres, Colombia, 7 Feb (AFP) -- Eleven Miskito Indians, a U.S. journalist and three delegates of the World Council for Indigenous Peoples, who took refuge on this Colombian island in the Caribbean last night after escaping from Sandinist bombing in Nicaragua, will leave tomorrow, Saturday, for Costa Rica and the United States.

During the bombing, seven people were killed, including three assistants of U.S. reporter Martin Roberts of the NBC television network, according to statements made by Roberts to the local press.

"I am afraid that one of my colleagues and two cameramen were killed in the attack. This is the most bitter experience of my life," the U.S. reporter said.

Roberts said that he and his deceased colleagues had been invited to "an informative adventure in Central America," along with Glenn Chartier, president of the World Council for Indigenous People of UNESCO, Bruce Means of the American Indian Movement, and Hans Adams of the Association for Indian Survival. The reporter explained that they entered Nicaragua across the Costa Rican border. As they were meeting with anti-Sandinist Miskitos in the town of Prinzapolka, their presence was detected by the Nicaraguan Army, which immediately began to bombard them, forcing them to flee, Roberts said.

The Indians, including one of their principal leaders, Brooklyn Rivera, and the four foreigners, hurriedly boarded a fragile outboard motor craft in the area of Yasica, and headed first toward Honduras. However, Honduran Coast Gurad barred their entry and ordered them to return to the open sea, where upon they then headed for Costa Rica.

Roberts added that Nicaraguan aircraft attacked them again during the crossing and wounded four of them. This forced them to finally head for the Colombian archipelago of San Andres.

Roberts also said that he succedded in keeping a considerable part of the film exposed during the 10 days that he stayed in Nicaragua's 1st special zone, where Sandinist troops and counterrevolutionaries fight without quarter.

Upon arriving in this Colombian possession in the Caribbean last night, the fugitives were immediatley assisted by local authorities. Miskitos David and Samuel Rodriguez, as well as Ernesto Peralta and Bernardo Solis, whose bullet wounds had become infected and ulcerous, were hospitalized in Santander.

Declining to make detailed commentaries about the struggle waged between the Sandinists and the Miskitos who support the "contras" in his homeland, Rivera expressed appreciation for the official attention that he received here and said that he has been authorized to fly to San Jose with the other "refugees" tomorrow in a scheduled flight of the Colombian airline SAM.

It has also been reported that the indigenous delegates and the journalist will leave for the United States as soon as they make airline connections.

We must keep in mind that Rivera, well-known leader of the Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity] organization that includes the Nicaraguan Indian communities that oppose the Sandinists, visited the Colombian capital several times to hold peace talks with the Managua government on the urgings of President Belisario Betancur's government.

Not long ago and with the same purpose, Rivera met here in San Andres with the Colombian president and a representative of the Daniel Ortega government.

PRESIDENT DECREES STATE OF EMERGENCY IN LIMA

PY080249 Paris AFP in Spanish 0209 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Lima, 8 Feb (AFP) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia tonight decreed a state of emergency in Lima and the neighboring port of Callao and levied a curfew in the area. He also ordered the Armed Forces to maintain order in the zone.

Armed Forces 'Taking Control'

PY081342 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0450 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Even before the decree declaring a state of emergency in Lima and Callao (?has been released), the Army is taking control of the city. The curfew, announced by President Alan Garcia, will be imposed as soon as the government decree is published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

The Armed Forces Joint Command has released a communique, announcing that it is assuming control of the city in accordance with Government Decree No 002/86 of 7 February. The following constitutional guarantees have been suspended: the immunity of homes; the free choice of place of residence and the right to move freely within the territory of the nation; the right to freely leave or enter the country; the right of peaceful meetings of unarmed people; and the disposition that no one may be detained except by written order of a judge explaining the reasons for the detention, unless taken by the police while committing a crime.

It was announced in the communique that the Armed Forces Joint Command has given the appropriate orders for control.

A Government Palace spokesman said that the curfew will be imposed as of 0000 Monday, 10 February, and that it will be in force until 0600. The decree establishing the curfew will reportedly be published today in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Curfew Restrictions

PY100048 Paris AFP in Spanish 2128 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Lima, 9 Feb (AFP) -- A curfew designed to stop the wave of terrorist violence in Peru will go into effect in Lima and in the adjacent port of El Callao beginning tomorrow, 10 February, from 0100 to 0500 local time. A military spokesman stated here that the military troops have orders to fire at anyone acting suspiciously.

The curfew is the most drastic measure taken by the social democratic government of President Alan Garcia within the 60-day state of emergency with suspension of constitutional guarantees it has instituted in the above cities.

An escalation of terrorist violence unleashed in the past 40 days by the Shining Path and Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) has resulted in 150 attacks that left 71 dead.

A few hours before the curfew went into effect, the Armed Forces Joint Command today imparted several instructions to the people to avoid tragic incidents during the state of emergency:

Only persons carrying safe-conduct passes issued by military authorities may circulate during the curfew.

Those driving vehicles during the daily 4-hour curfew must keep the inside lights of their vehicles on and must drive no faster than 40 kph.

If for some emergency reason one has to leave his home during the curfew, he should walk in the middle of the street carrying a white cloth and identification documents.

The Joint Command also noted that under the state of emergency the people must abide by the following rules:

No one may carry arms or explosives.
Meetings of more than four people are prohibited.
If commanded by security personnel to stop, one should stop; if one is driving, one should also stop immediately.
Everyone should carry identification documents at all times.

Guarantees suspended under the state of emergency are: requirement of court orders for house searches, freedom of movement, freedom of reunion, arrest warrants, and freedom to choose one's own residence.

To Fire at Violators

PA081543 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1444 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Lima, 9 Feb (DPA) -- The curfew established in Lima and in the port adjacent to Callao will begin this Monday 10 February between 0100 and 0500.

The Peruvian Armed Forces Joint Command announced today that the curfew will be enforced every day during these hours, throughout the duration of the state of emergency implemented since yesterday, which has suspended the individual citizens rights contained in the constitution.

President Alan Garcia Perez' government decreed the state of emergency in Lima and also in Callao, which has approximately 6 million inhabitants, as a security measure in response to the increasing wave of terrorism in both cities.

The Armed Forces has taken over military and political control of security in Lima and Callao, with the support of the police forces, the Joint Command reported.

It was reported in Lima that the Peruvian Army, Navy, and Air Force intelligence services have detected areas of the capital city that could be hideouts for militants of the extremist groups Shining Path and Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement.

During the 4 daily hours of curfew, the military will carry out an operation in the areas under suspicion of being subversive garrisons to capture terrorists.

Movement during the curfew is absolutely prohibited to citizens in Lima and Callao, except in cases where a safe-conduct has been granted.

Military spokesmen have advised that the troops from the Army, Navy, and Air Force have orders to fire at anyone who does not obey the curfew restrictions, does not stop when ordered to, or tries to escape.

SHINING PATH THREATENS TO KILL ALAN GARCIA

PY090158 Paris AFP in Spanish 0115 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Ayacucho, 9 Feb (AFP) -- The Shining Path Maoist guerrillas have threatened to kill President Alan Garcia when he visits this city. They made this announcement in a document they submitted to correspondents of Lima newspapers.

The Shining Path document begins by affirming the victorious campaign of their forces and the assurance of achieving victory under the guiding thoughts of President Gonzalo (nom de guerre of its leader Abimael Guzman). It then terms false the promises made by the social democratic government of Alan Garcia who claimed to be democratic, popular, and defender of popular justice, the document adds.

Now he has offered to come to our city to tell more lies, the document states, and notes that the people of Ayacucho cannot forget the blood shed by your brothers or the murders of Accomarca, Bella Vista, Amaru, Aucayacu, and the cowardly massacre of Lurigancho. But, the PCP-MLN (Shining Path's official name) will take action and Garcia will be annihilated as soon as he steps down into our city, the document concludes.

An attached list includes 11 authorities and personalities from Ayacucho threatened with death, including the prefect, the provincial prosecutor the mayor, and an official of the state television channel. Ayacucho, located 575 km southeast of Lima and main focus of the Maoist guerrilla, today was enjoying the happy day of carnival, however.

WAGNER, COLOMBIA'S RAMIREZ SIGN JOINT STATEMENT

PY081812 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Peruvian and Colombian Foreign Ministers Allan Wagner Tizon and Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, respectively, have expressed, in a joint statement, their condemnation of terrorism and all forms of violence; they also confirmed their determination to intensify the repression of drug trafficking.

The signing of the joint communique was the culmination of the talks between the two foreign ministers, during which they reviewed the development of Colombian-Peruvian relations. Both of them agreed on the need to promote bilateral relations and regional integration.

In the joint statement, they stressed the importance of the OAS reorganization process for an agreement proposed by President Alan Garcia.

[Begin Wagner recording] I am certain that everyone will agree on the importance of this meeting, I am sure it will give a new dimension to Peruvian-Colombian relations, within the traditional friendship of these relations, a new dimension characterized by still closer links between our countries, which are already closely united. These links have their origin in our common condition of being Andean, Amazon, and Pacific coast countries, and also in our unwavering identification with the Andean Group and the Latin American countries. We are aware that this integration of our peoples is a historic and constant task, which we must strive for, whatever transformations this process might imply. [end recording]

[Begin Ramirez recording] There is a new dimension in the bilateral relations between Colombia and Peru. I would also like to express my deep admiration for President Alan Garcia. The visit we paid him again served to show his very great capacity as a leader, and the strong and clear leadership with which he guides Peru toward better goals, and the way in which he is consolidating, in peace, an active democracy with the participation of the nation. We in Colombia are admiring this process and observe with satisfaction the great number of ideas he has put into motion in the hemisphere, and we hope that they will be fully realized in a short time. [end recording]

RAMIREZ OCAMPO URGES ANDEAN INTEGRATION

PY071932 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Lima, 6 Feb (AFP) -- In the presence of about 40 ambassadors accredited in Lima, who gathered at the central office of the Andean Pact, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo today reasserted the integrationist position of his government, and proposed urgent measures to reactivate the Andean Pact.

The Colombian foreign minister spoke today at noon during a meeting attended by his Peruvian counterpart Allan Wagner, the members of the Cartagena Consensus Board, representatives of the Latin American organizations, numerous diplomats, and other officials.

Ocampo's visit to the Andean Group was the main activity of his second day in Peru. Yesterday he was received by President Alan Garcia, to whom he handed a personal message from Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

Emphasizing the importance of Andean integration as a means of development, Ramirez said that political stability and the democratic processes cannot coexist with an economic development crisis. Integration, he added, is becoming a testing point for the survival of the democratic processes in Latin America.

Moreover, he proposed that an Andean parliament become the main organ for the integration process, instead of being an esoteric reflex of intellectual and technocratic elites.

The Colombian foreign minister also proposed two measures to revive the Andean Pact, which he said resembles a dead sea due to the fact that the crisis of the process concides with a reorganization state. For this reason he believed that the Cartagena Consensus modifying protocol should be approved without further delay at the meeting of foreign ministers to take place in the Galapagos Islands on 20 March.

Another measure he deems urgent and inevitable is the creation of an emergency procedure to promote trade among the member-countries. He stressed that the ratification of the new Andean Pact may take 1 or 2 years; therefore, it is necessary to take measures that prevent the paralyzation of trade in the region during this period. Ramirez asked the board of the Cartagena Consensus to work out the measures for this emergency plan, so that it can be submitted to the integration ministers who will meet in Caracas in 2 weeks, and to the agreement commission which will meet in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, at the end of February.

Board coordinator Pedro Luis Echeverria, who welcomed Ramirez, said that to revive the integration process a new agreement among the chiefs of state will be necessary. Integration is necessary to achieve economic growth, to ensure the future of democracy, to defend sovereignty, and to grant international importance to the Andean Pact, he said.

WORKERS REJECT GOVERNMENT 18 PERCENT PAY INCREASE

PY061844 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The government has confirmed that there will be an 18-percent salary increase for the private sector on 1 February. This was announced by the labor and social welfare minister who today met for 3 hours with the economy and finance minister, the planning and budget director, and the presidents of the chambers of Industry, Commerce and Trade, as well as with the presidents of the Interunion Workers Plenum [PIT] and the National Convention of Workers [CNT]. Labor Minister Hugo Fernandez Faingold also announced that salaries will be negotiated by wage councils beginning in June and that the increased salaries approved by these councils will be in force for more than 4 months. Minister Fernandez said the following about the discussions of the superior salary council:

[Begin Fernandez recording] The executive branch decided to adopt a salary policy that will last until June 1987, with the objective of maintaining the real salary of workers. The salary councils will work under two guidelines: 1) that the salary increase should be in effect for more than 4 months; and 2) objective criteria for salary adjustments should be established. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the PIT-CNT has rejected the salary increase authorized by the government, announcing that it will study the possibility of staging a 24-hour general strike. This measure of force will be considered by the delegates from the entire country during a meeting on 22 February. Richard Reed and Victor Rossi explain the workers' position regarding the 18-percent increase:

[Begin recording] [Richard Reed] Well, the executive branch -- through the economy and labor ministers, as well as the planning and budget director -- has passed a decree without allowing any discussion and offering what they call an increase of 18 percent as of 1 February in what seems to us a salary reduction.

It has also made an 18-month salary proposal that begins by adjusting salaries in June according to the inflation rate. The increase would be 90 percent of the estimated 16 or 17 percent inflation rate. However, if the inflation rate were to be high, they would only grant an 85-percent increase of the actual inflation rate. This amounts to a proposal to lower our purchasing power. They are proposing that if on 1 October 1985 we bought 1 kilo with 100 pesos, today we should buy 780 grams with the same 100 pesos. This means a return to the times of the dictatorship, a period which the worker managed to overcome through great sufferings, with a minimum recovery based on our effort and mobilizations. Now, through a decree, our purchasing power is taken away from us, to the detriment of the Uruguayan worker's family.

We reject this proposal because it is not fair to the workers. We say that it does not benefit the country and it will affect national industry, the traders and the small businessmen because there will be little purchasing power and little demand for products. Therefore, we workers demand a 30-percent salary increase as of 1 February and the immediate restoration of tripartite [government, workers, employers] -- salary councils for every trade or labor sector, in keeping with ILO guidelines and the provisions of Uruguayan law.

[Unidentified reporter] Will this provoke mobilizations by the labor sector?

[Rossi] Well, as Richard Reed has said, the government-ordered salary reduction is an imposition by interests that are not in keeping with those of the Uruguayan people.

which not only represents a decrease in the workers' purchasing power, but also means risking the chances for national economic development as well as the beginning of a new stage in democracy which will be affected by the social harm that this decreee will probably bring. The PIT-CNT will discuss this decree tomorrow to adopt appropriate measures which could include a meeting on 22 February of all national labor leaders to decide on the measures for the whole labor sector. We also intend to request the support of other social sectors such as the small- and medium-sized farmers, the industrial sector, traders, retired people, and others who are affected by this economic policy. It is indispensable that they support the PIT-CNT mobilizations in order to impose a change on this economic policy, reconstruct our country and guarantee this hard-won democracy which deserves a long, prosperous future. [end recording]

OPPOSITION LEADERS DISCUSS ACCORD, BUDGET

PY081452 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0825 GMT 7 Feb 86

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Feb (EFE) -- Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the leader of the National (Blanco) Party and Liber Seregni, the leader of the leftwing Broad Front coalition, both of the opposition, have promised to seek an agreement with the government. The two leaders met for more than 1 hour on 5 February to discuss President Julio Maria Sanguinetti's proposal for a national accord aimed at overcoming economic crisis and reaffirming the democracy that was reinstated a year ago. In a press conference last night after his meeting with Ferreira Aldunate, Liber Seregni said: "We are seeking the accord and we plan to look for it regardless of the consequences." The president of the Broad Front added: "with Ferreira we exchanged ideas and approaches toward the country's problems in general. We discussed current issues: the national accord and the national budget." Speaking about the need to achieve this accord, Seregni emphasized that "we are after something everyone wants." Asked whether he and Ferreira Aldunate had agreed to reject the government's economic policy, Seregni answered: "We did not get together to make an agreement between ourselves. We met to do something that had to be done: exchange opinions about a government proposal."

Some 2 weeks ago President Sanguinetti met with the opposition leaders to convey to them his concern over the economic crisis and the social unrest "which are not the best company for democracy." Sanguinetti then asked the opposition to support him in his quest for a national accord and for reactivating the economy of the country. Meanwhile Ferreira Aldunate told the press that "we all want to look for formulas for understanding." He added: "I believe that the most positive piece of information I can given the Uruguayans at large is that all political parties, without exception, understand the need to diligently seek formulas that can foster national reconstruction.

After his meeting with Seregni, the Blanco Party leader admitted that the accord is meeting with some difficulties "stemming from political differences among the various parties." Ferreira Aldunate went on to say that "the various sectors of the country must apply their good will to the quest for harmony." He explained that "any agreement implies mutual concession and I would say that original positions not only can but must be amended. The problem is now to find what can be amended. The things that have to do with aspects essential for the parties cannot be changed." Ferreira indicated that "there must be a change in the economic policy and this opinion is shared by all national sectors." He added that the changes must "be in keeping with the nature of the accord. In-depth agreements call for in-depth changes. There are other aspects that may leave room for a bit of flexibility."

PETROVEN PRESIDENT VIEWS OIL MARKET SITUATION

PA061208 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Report by Luis Alfredo Gomez]

[Text] The instability of the international oil market and the consequences to be derived from that situation by our country were again analyzed at Miraflores Palace by President Jaime Lusinchi, the economic cabinet ministers, and Petroven President Dr Brigido Natera. Dr Natera said that PDVSA's [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc.] expansion and investment plans have not yet been affected, despite the reduction in the price of Venezuelan oil. Here is Dr Natera with more details:

[Begin recording] [Natera] There have been reductions for practically all kinds of crude oils. The [words indistinct] crude oil, the one most often mentioned in the market, was reportedly below $17 this morning, even though this is a light crude oil. In other words, there is no discrimination here; the prices of both light and heavy crude oils are being reduced without discrimination.

[First reporter] [Words indistinct] in the international market, which do you estimate is the minimum price that crude oil might reach?

[Natera] Those are speculations that do not deserve to be engaged in and I will not do so.

[Second reporter] Dr Natera, would you describe the present situation as difficult?

[Natera] This situation is undoubtedly difficult for any of the producing countries like us and ....

[Third reporter, interrupting] [Question indistinct]

[Natera] In truth, I do not know where you have obtained those figures [words indistinct] ....

[Third reporter, interrupting] [Words indistinct]

[Natera] Well, I have not seen those, and although it is possible, one must be very careful with those figures, because there is speculation with those figures. That oil is not really oil, it is on paper; they are selling futures and that is not really a cargo, no, no, that is just paper.

[Fourth reporter] In view of the instability of the market, do you think it would be advisable to dismiss the netback [preceding word in English] mechanism as a marketing method?

[Natera] We have never discarded the netback mechanism. As [Acting Energy and Mines Minister Hernan] Anzola said very clearly this morning on television, the netback mechanism is a sales mechanism. There are possibilities that we regard as better than the netback mechanism, and we will try to exhaust those possibilities before resorting to netback.

[Fourth reporter] What are those possibilities?

[Natera] Well, you have (?talked) a lot (?about) so-called internationalism, for instance. But excuse me, these are things about which I cannot provide much detail because no negotiator shows his cards when he is involved in this sort of thing. One must hold something up one's sleeve, right? [end recording]

PDVSA BUYS 50 PERCENT OF U.S. PETROLEUM FIRM

PA052304 Paris AFP in Spanish 2204 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Caracas, 5 Feb (AFP) -- Today Venezuela acquired for $300 million 50 percent of the U.S. Citgo Petroleum Corporation, the Venezuelan state-owned oil company Petroleos de Venezuela (PDVSA), which handles the state oil industry, has announced.

The letter of intent for the purchase was signed in Caracas today by Brigido Natera, president of PDVSA, and John P. Thompson, president of the Southland Corporation, which owns Citgo.

Venezuela thus secured the supply of 130,000 barrels of oil daily with the option of placing up to 200,000 on the market.

Citgo, a U.S. independent oil company, refines, distributes, transports, and markets in 30 states of the union, delivering 350,000 barrels of refined oil daily to more than 300 independent distributors, reaching 8,000 service stations in the United States.

DE LA MADRID CONGRATULATES COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

PA092217 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 5 Feb 86 p 8

[By Fidel Samaniego; all quotation marks as published]

[Text] Yesterday, in a message to Oscar Arias, winner of the presidential elections in Costa Rica, President Miguel de la Madrid expressed his trust that Arias' new administration will support the efforts for peace and security in Central America. De la Madrid's message was released hours after Arias announced in San Jose, Costa Rica, his refusal to begin any talks with the Nicaraguan Government until the border incident between the two countries that occurred last year is clarified.

The text of President De la Madrid's message to the Costa Rican president-elect follows:

"Receive my cordial congratulations on the occasion of your victory in the Costa Rican general elections.

"I express my sincere wishes for the sucess of your administration, which I am sure will be advantegeous for the Costa Rican people's progress and for the Central American region's peace and security.

"I also reiterate my government's disposition, which I discussed with you during your visit to Mexico, to strengthen and broaden the ties of friendship and cooperation between our countries."

Meanwhile, President De la Madrid held a 90-minute working meeting yesterday at Los Pinos with the expenditures and finance committee. However, there were no reports on the meeting. Afterward he received Jose Ernesto Costemalle, director of the National Company for Basic Commodities, Conasupo. He also held a private meeting with Julio Gutierrez, president of the Condumex [expansion unkonwn] Administrative Council.

At 1330, President De la Madrid met for 1 hour and 30 minutes with Chiapas State Governor General Absalon Castellanos. Apart from his agenda, he held a brief meeting with Rafael Rodriguez Barrera, the new secretary for Agrarian Reform, and with Luis Martinez Villicana, former agrarian reform secretary. President De la Madrid then left his official residence at Los Pinos to attend a private dinner at the nation's General Archives. Finally, in the afternoon President De la Madrid met with Antonio Riva Palacio Lopez, president of the Senate's Great Commission. Today, President De la Madrid will attend the commemorative ceremony of the enactment of the political constitution in Queretaro. Governor Mariano Palacios Alcocer will be the ceremony's official speaker.

OIL MINISTERS MEET TO DISCUSS MARKET SITUATION

FL081812 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican and Venezuelan representatives have met with Saudi Arabian authorities within the framework of the efforts exerted by Latin American countries to seek an understanding between oil producing countries leading to stability in the international oil market.

Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry Secretary Francisco Labastida Ochoa and his Venezuelan counterpart, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, will go from Egypt to Saudi Arabia today to meet with Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, an official Mexican spokesman reported. This meeting is the result of the dialogue between Mexican and Venezuelan Presidents Miguel de la Madrid and Jaime Lusinchi in late January and represents the fulfillment of what was agreed to during the presidents' exchange of views concerning the oil market.

The interview between Labastida Ochoa, Hernandez Grisanti, and Minister Yamani is in addition to meetings held with Indonesian Mining and Energy Minister Dr Subroto and Kuwaiti Oil Affairs Minister Ali al-Dhalifah al-Adhdi as-Sabah in Vienna, Austria, and the meeting with Egyptian Oil and Energy Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Gandil in Cairo.

SOVIET ENVOY ON OIL PRICES, CHALLENGER ACCIDENT

FL070440 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2108 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev, referring to the problems the drop in oil prices has brought about, said the Soviet Union is willing to cooperate on matters related to international economic security.

Interviewed at Mexico City's airport, the diplomat asserted that this is a serious situation, since an international fuel price war could have critical consequences on certain countries' economies. Sergeyev underscored that his country, in addition to agreeing to participate in international economic security programs, would make a contribution to them. He also talked about the space shuttle Challenger's accident and said safety measures need to be doubled or tripled to avoid this kind of accident in the future. The diplomat noted that the Soviet people understand and have warned the world of the danger military development of space represents. He explained that a Challenger-type spacecraft could also be used for military purposes, carrying nuclear or laser-type weapons. It is very dangerous to use space for military purposes, because if something happens we are all going to suffer; all countries of the world, Sergeyev said.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ARRIVES, REJECTS REAGAN'S SDI

FL062335 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1605 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Nikolay Zaytsev, director of the Soviet Union's Academy of Sciences, has described the United States' project for a Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) as madness because it represents a threat to world peace.

Upon his arrival in this capital, where he will participate in a seminar on disarmament, the Soviet official said that the great powers invest large amounts of money in the war industry when the important thing would be to work for disarmament and designate more resources for developing nations. He said: The problems of more than 30 Latin American countries are no longer economic problems; they have become political problems, because they must have a political solution, given that the solutions enforced so far have not worked.

Referring to the drop in export oil prices, the Soviet official said that the situation does not favor the interests of oil exporting countries or those of the international economic community because the world needs stability.

REAGAN'S AID TO CONTRAS SEEN AS 'BAD NEWS'

PA090100 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 6 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Freedom Fighters"]

[Text] We agree that the U.S. President should be concerned about freedom in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, and Nicaragua, but it is very condemnable that he should exclude real satrapies like those of Paraguay and Haiti, which at this very moment are beset with cruel violence, without knowing for certain how their social disaster will end.

If one has to take measures, one should do so, but to curtail the freedom of peoples who serve his commercial and economic interests is not being sincere, and that is why this leader is often rejected by humanity.

In the case of Nicaragua we disagree with the choice of a military solution: The war of attrition that President Reagan steps up more every day. We see the solution in the Contadora proposals, in the statements by the Latin American leaders, including those of our own country calling for a peaceful, diplomatic solution, a solution of dialogue, as the most elementary humanitarianism demands.

The impression one gets is that the United States is not really concerned with the real essence of democracy, as a doctrine. It it were, it would sever relations with communist China and other people's republics, especially the Soviet Union. Its relations with those countries are normal if not very good, from all angles.

The announcement yesterday of a "promise of moral and material assistance" to the Nicaraguan "contras" means that violence will escalate in our area, because the Sandinists will also strengthen their defenses. In the end, it is we Indo-Americans, we Central Americans, who are undoubtedly be sacrifices. President Reagan's annoucement is bad news.

PRD CRITICIZES REAGAN'S LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

PA100059 Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Panama City, 9 Feb (AFP) -- The Reagan administration "is sponsoring the enthronement of rightist Christian Democratic governments" in Central America and the Caribbean, the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD-Torrijist), which is currently in power, denounced here today.

A document issued by the PRD says that Washington is trying to replace "ancient conservative trends and reactionary military dictatorships" with the Christian Democrats.

This allows "the old parties to organize very active ideologically militant cadres instead of the traditional caudillos," and it helps the small Christian democratic parties assume power.

For example, the PRD refers to the fusion of the Christian Democratic Party of Costa Rica with the traditional Calderonism "protected by the Somozist tyranny" as a union from which emerged "the most hostile electoral project against Contadora's peace process and one more closely linked to the Nicaraguan counterrevolution and to Reagan's Central American policy."

"The same thing happened in the Dominican Republic, where the small Christian Democratic group joined the Reformist Party, a continuation of Trujillism."

The Christian Democratic Party of Panama is currently allied with the traditional Panamenist Party of Arnulfo Arias, the former octogenarian president, said the PRD.

In the three cases mentioned above, as in the case of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, they are unconditional allies of the Reagan administration and staunch adversaries of the Contadora peace process, despite the official agreements formally accepted by the continent's Christian Democrats, said the PRD.

CNTP DOUBTS ECONOMIC PLAN EFFECTIVENESS

PA092118 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Feb 86 pp 20, 27

[Article by Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] In a press communique issued to the public yesterday, the National Federation of Panamanian Workers [CNTP] stated that Panama cannot solve its economic crisis by enriching the minorities.

With the signatures of Jose Manuel Meneses and Eric Graell, the CNTP recalls that this federation openly fought the government plan presented by former President Nicolas Ardito Barletta "because its content indicated that it was imposing the World Bank and IMF formulas, which affect the country's democratic development."

Now, the CNTP continued, with the new government headed by Eric Arturo Delvalle, a very similar new plan has been presented. However, this plan has been polished up in order to sell the idea that this group of guidelines will solve the country's difficult economic crisis.

"Leaving consumers at the mercy of the supply and demand system, or selling reverted areas or state assets is not the way to get us out of this abyss," the CNTP noted.

In addition, the federation noted that it is willing to participate in a dialogue with all productive sectors and the government in order to find a progressive path to get the country out of the crisis we are facing.

"We reiterate our support for the popular sectors," the communique concluded.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS -- Carlos Julio Quijano has been named Director of the Social Security Fund. Air Panama is to be headed by Manuel Jose Paredes as general manager, assisted by Azael Purcait, assistant general manager. The incumbent deputy director of the Social Security Fund is Rolando Fung. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 4 Feb 86 pp A 1, A 10 PA]

COSTA RICA

MONGE MEETS CARTER, DECLINES ATLANTA SUMMIT

PA070900 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Following his meeting with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, President Luis Alberto Monge announced that Carter had told him he is very worried over the problems affecting Latin America, particularly Central America. Former President Carter met with President Monge for 20 minutes at Monge's home at Pozos do Santa Ana.

During his administration, former President Jimmy Carter was very much in solidarity with the democratic forces of our area, said President Monge, adding that Carter now wants to help achieve peace. Mr Carter is very pleased with the democratic achievements in several Latin American countries, but he is very concerned over Central America, in spite of the fact that legitimate governments have been reestablished by the will of the people in Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

Mr Carter is encouraging a meeting to be held in Atlanta, Georgia in April with several heads of state. The Costa Rican president has been invited to attend, but Monge said he thinks the president-elect should attend instead of him. Monge feels he has too many commitments and will not be able to attend.

ARIAS ON EUROPEAN AID, TALKS WITH NICARAGUA

PA080940 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez has said Costa Rica must request increased solidarity from friendly countries. Arias Sanchez was quoted as saying: "Actions speak louder than words." He said the European countries that have promised to help Costa Rica should do this more effectively.

Our next president said he will travel to several European countries -- not to [words indistinct] as they say in diplomatic circles, but to discuss concrete issues and concrete aid.

[Begin Arias recording] Don Luis Alberto went, and he achieved something unusual: He brought the members of the EEC to Costa Rica. I can tell you sincerely [words indistinct] that it is not possible to make [words indistinct] for the aid to come in effective quantities. If 10 EEC countries could give us 55 or 60 million [currency unspecified], we are speaking of 6 million per country, and the United States gives us $180 to $190 million, these actions would speak louder than words.

To go to Europe to pressure these people would be senseless; this can be accomplished by talking to the ambassadors here. I am interested in knowing if there are countries willing to [words indistinct] for peace, because Costa Rica is a democratic country, and for the people's well-being. We must succeed; we must not fail. We must emphasize that friendship with Costa Rica is not enough to fight poverty. We need understanding, (?seriousness), and aid. [end recording]

The president elect said that if this aid is agreed upon, he will travel to Europe. If not, he will not. He said the European countries should make a decision because they have their own views of the Central American problems.

On the political relations between Central American countries, Oscar Arias said Guatemalan President Cerezo has not been invited to the meeting that will be held in [name indistinct]. Concerning the dialogue with Nicaragua the president elect said he favors a multilateral and not bilateral dialogue.

[Begin Arias recording] It seems to me that the dialogue with Nicaragua must be multilateral, because the peace problem in Central America cannot be resolved with bilateral pacts or bilateral agreements. They are resolved when all of the sides involved sit down and sign an agreement. This is what the Contadora document is all about. [end recording]

Finally, the president said it seems illogical, irrational, and absurd that the Contadora Group has never explained the Las Crucitas attack.

The responsibility for making Costa Rica succeed is upon the leaders and the people; therefore, the dialogue with the opposition is very important, the president elect said. He said there are signs of bipartisanship in Costa Rica, where the National Liberation Party has the majority and the Social Christian Unity Party [PUSC] has a greater percentage of support than in previous years.

Arias Sanchez said all initiatives are welcome, regardless of where they may come from. When one is a part of the opposition one needs courage to dissent, but even more courage is needed to agree. Some people mistakenly believe that the opposition's duty is to be opposed to everything, he added. He said he is willing to sit down and negotiate because Costa Rica is above all political divisions. He will invite the former PUSC candidate Rafael Angel Calderon to talk, and he will propose that they struggle together for the country's well-being.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON STATUS OF NICARAGUAN TIES

PA070952 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador Leonor Arguello yesterday presented a draft document on the Las Crucitas case to Costa Rican Deputy Foreign Minister Gerardo Trejos. The document was studied by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, who (?has submitted) his views on it to the president of the Republic so he can either make a decision or issue a response on this issue. Gutierrez explained that relations with the Nicaraguan Government, through its embassy, are exclusively concerned with the incident at Las Crucitas.

The foreign minister also explained that the talks recently begun between the Nicaraguan Embassy and the Foreign Ministry are direct and bilateral. They deal exclusively with our government's precondition that it must receive a satisfactory response from that government regarding the Las Crucitas incident. Only to the extent that the explanations are satisfactory, can our diplomatic relations with Nicaragua be resumed, the foreign minister added.

Further on, Minister Gutierrez said that a judicial impediment might detain Nicaraguan Ambassador Arguello in our country. He explained that this is due to the fact that she lost her special diplomatic status when she filed a charge with the OIJ [Judicial Investigation Agency] in connection with the forgery of one of her letters. He added that in accordance with the Vienna Convention, she lost her special status automatically when she resorted to judicial means. At this point she must respond to a charge filed by LA REPUBLICA and its director, Joaquin Vargas in connection with the letter in question.

$3.45 BILLION FOREIGN DEBT TO BANKS, COUNTRIES

PA061254 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] It was disclosed today that our country's foreign debt now amounts to $3.45 billion following the amortizations made in recent months. The largest creditors are commercial banks from various countries to which Costa Rica owes a total of $1.4 billion. Other important creditors are various international organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to whom we own $976 million. The total debt to various foreign governments amounts to $736 million.

CUBANS DETAINED FOR CARRYING FORGED PASSPORTS

PA060906 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The Judicial Investigation Agency [OIJ] has discovered the arrival in this country of 14 Cubans who were carrying forged passports and who had been deported to Panama from Mexico. A few days ago they had left Costa Rica for Panama and from there had gone on to Mexico, where the fact that their passports had been forged was discovered. The passports were allegedly issued by our Migration Department. On the basis of this, the OIJ is conducting the pertinent studies to discover the manner in which these passports were forged.

In coordination with the Panamanian police, the OIJ is trying to locate an international band involved in the forging of passports. Presumably this band is responsible for the passports issued to the group of 14 Cubans who tried to enter Mexico. The passports seized, which have forged signatures from the Migration and Aliens Departments, were made with special paper taken from those departments.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CARTER'S PLANNED VISIT

PA071121 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Report by Rosi Castill]

[Text] We are at the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry where Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo Claramount hosted a news conference at noon today to report on his visits to Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica. He said these visits have a positive result for the country. Likewise, he answered questions on the forthcoming visit to El Salvador of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter as follows:

[Begin Castillo Claramount recording] Concerning former President Jimmy Carter's visit, I regard it as the visit of a U.S. citizen, a former president, who is now touring some countries in the Americas, specifically Central America. He is collecting information on a book he is going to write or something like that.

I have no exact information on whom he will meet with, and I personally have no knowledge that he is planning to meet with the president. Thus, I cannot give you any information on that. This visit has no political significance for El Salvador's internal political life, or international policy. Of course, if we have the opportunity to greet him, we will do it with all the courtesy and consideration due a former president of any nation, particularly a former U.S. president.

We are never discourteous, and we should not be discourteous. We do not believe that former President Carter's visit should be criticized by anyone. Some criticize the role former President Carter's administration played, while others do not. However, I think we Salvadorans should not forget that when the so-called final offensive of the guerrillas was launched in El Salvador on 10 January 1981, U.S. President Jimmy Carter sent us urgent aid that helped us prevent a possible victory of the Salvadoran guerrillas at that time. [end recording]

Listeners, you have just heard statements by Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo Claramount concerning his visits to Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica, which he described as very positive. Likewise, he voiced his opinion concerning the arrival of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, and said the Salvadoran people should not stage any demonstrations.

Protests Against Visit Planned

PA090053 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 8 Feb 86 pp 5, 49

[Text] Representatives of several organizations will hold a symbolic 2-hour strike next Monday to protest the visit by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter to El Salvador. The 2-hour strike will be from 1000 to 1200 on Monday, 10 February. The organizers of the demonstration are asking storeowners, market vendors, taxi and bus drivers, construction workers, and workers in general for their cooperation. During those hours, store shades should be pulled down, stores closed, and everyone should come on the sidewalks to express opposition to Carter's visit.

The organizers of the demonstration say that to welcome Jimmy Carter is an insult to Central America because it was Carter who handed Nicaragua over to the communists, whose tyrants in power are not only enslaving that country but are also trying to do the same in El Salvador.

Finally, they are asking that similar actions be carried out everywhere as a unanimous demonstration of disapproval of this visit by an undesirable visitor.

CULTURE MINISTER DENIES MEDIA CENSORSHIP PLANS

PA091927 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 Feb 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, culture and communications minister, said today that there are no plans to decree a gag law in the country as the PCN [National Conciliation Party] has said, and that the policy is to persuade the media not to serve as instruments of those who want to violently topple the government.

Rey Prendes held a meeting with national and foreign newsmen today to explain to them that calls to violence can be made by inciting the Armed Forces to a coup, or publishing paid advertisements that openly favor the rebels.

Proof of the fact that we are not implementing censorship is that in one newspaper there were paid advertisements, the contents of which did not please the government, and we have also defended ourselves in paid advertisements, he said.

We do not want to reach the extremes that have been reached in Nicaragua, where to prevent the publication of anything favorable to the contras, opposition newspapers are not allowed to circulate and radio stations are closed.

You must understand that in a state of war and in a state of siege we must not confuse certain liberties with libertinism, Rey Prendes said. The minister acknowledged that information and ideology are different things, and just as the government does not have access to Radio Venceremos, we cannot allow a space on goverment stations for the FDR-FMLN, as these fronts requested in December. They would presumably attack the government, he said.

He also acknowledged that information cannot be censored because once this is initiated, there is always the danger of dictatorial measures being adopted. The newspapers must decide what favors those who want to topple the government and what does not favor them. If they do not pay attention to us, we will ask them again. I repeat, we do not want to adopt violent censorship measures.

'OPERATION CARLOS' ENDS; RESULTS VIEWED

PA090019 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Feb 86

[By Carlos Mario Marquez]

[Text] Colonel Ernesto Mauricio Vargas has reported that "Operation Carlos," in which approximately 2,500 men participated, has ended in Morazan Department. Concerning the results of the operation, here is what Col Vargas had to say:

[Begin recording] The rapid deployment Manuel Jose Arce Battalion, the anti-terrorist Ponce Infantry Battalion of the 3d Infantry Brigade Command, and the Cacahuatique Battalion participated in the operation. Military Detachment No 4, which is based in the Morazan Department and which has been assigned a mission in Morazan Department, also participated in the operation.

The operation, which consisted mainly of combined civic activities, began on 1 February in Corinto with the distribution of medical supplies, food, clothing, and other goods among the population. In addtion to the distribution of medical supplies, there were medical and dental examinations performed on approximately 12,114 people. In the military aspect, we managed to destroy several guerrilla camps in the western part of the department. There have been clashes in the southern zone of Jocoaitique and in Perquin, and also in the areas of Joateca, La Hermita, Rancho Quemado, and La Sabaneta.

Two of our men who were ill died. There deaths were not related to the armed clashes. Ten of our men were wounded in combat. I do not have a report on the number of casualties inflicted on the enemy; however, unofficially we were told that eight terrorists had been killed. In addition, some of the terrorists have surrendered and others were captured in the northeastern part of the department near El Algarrobo, north of Arambala. [end recording]

On the other hand, the rebels claim they have inflicted 31 casualties on the Army during "Operation Carlos."

ARCHBISHOP DECLINES INVITATION TO VISIT CUBA

PA092149 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1913 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Feb (DPA) -- Salvadoran Archbishop Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas has declined an invitation to attend an ecclesiastical meeting in Cuba, but he denied the decision was for political reasons. During his Sunday homily, the pastor said he had been invited by the Cuban Episcopal Conference to attend the Cuban national ecclesiastical meeting from 13-17 February, and added: I must decline the invitation for health reasons."

Consulted at the end of his homily, the pastor said he will meet with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter on Monday. Carter is scheduled to arrive in El Salvador tonight. He and Rivera y Damas will discuss the country's situation in the past few years, since Carter is on a tour to gather information for a book he is currently preparing on Latin America, it has been reported.

During his homily, Rivera y Damas stressed his appeal to the Armed Forces to "cease the indiscriminate bombings against civilian populated areas." The archbishop criticized guerrilla actions, such as those executed during the recent traffic stoppage, and expressed regret over the death of merchant Jose Luis Gradaeno Guevara. The Armed Forces Press Committee also reported today that Jorge Jacobo Sanchez, a justice of the peace in Jutiapa, approximately 75 km east of San Salvador, was kidnapped yesterday.

FMLN SUSPENDS SECOND TRANSPORTATION STOPPAGE

PA081911 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] We are informing the people that the national transportation stoppage has been suspended by our FMLN General Command as of 0000 on 6 February. After the 7 days this second national transportation stoppage lasted, we inform our people that as of 0000 on 6 February the strike was lifted. We ask the people to be alert to new transportation stoppages that will be announced by the FMLN General Command. This has been the second transportation stoppage this year, and it was observed throughout the entire national territory. Our units strictly fulfilled the orders given by our General Command on the country's four war fronts.

In the western areas, in the new theaters of operation, in the central part of the country, in the paracentral and eastern parts of the country, our units fulfilled the order given by our General Command to paralyze transportation during the 7 days the order was implemented. Our units were present on the main and secondary highways of the country, fulfilling the order from our General Command.

The second national transportation stoppage has caused the Duarte war economy heavy losses. We call on our guerrilla units and sapper squads to continue their impressive sabotage against the Duartist war economy, to continue sabotaging their sources of electricity. We are also asking all CEL [Lempa River Hydroelectrical Executive Commission] employees not to repair any electric lines, be they posts or towers that are destroyed by our sapper units, because they will be in danger while repairing them. We reiterate our call to all CEL workers to not repair any towers that have been sabotaged. Let the military, the puppet Armed Forces, the officials do this job. The sabotage against the Duartist war economy has been maintained in the entire country in rejection of the Duartist tax package.

GUATEMALA

FORMER SECRET POLICE AGENTS REMAIN IMPRISONED

PA071230 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2341 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 6 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Over 600 members of the Guatemalan secret police of Guatemala, captured following governmental orders last Tuesday, "continue imprisoned and only those who are free of charges will be released."

The public relations office of the police made the announcement today while "witnesses" against the former secret agents began filing their charges today at the Supreme Court of Justice. Photographs of all the agents being investigated are available to the general public. President Vinicio Cerezo himself said yesterday that there was evidence guilt against "at least 100 agents," following the initial investigations. It was mentioned today at the Supreme Court of Justice that the formal charges will increase in forthcoming days, particularly after it was learned that the former secret agents are imprisoned and will be brought to trial, and therefore the people are less afraid of raising charges against them before the judges in charge of the investigations.

HONDURAS

U.S. ARMY ALLEGEDLY TESTING LETHAL CHEMICALS

PA090134 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Feb 86 p 9

[Text] San Pedro Sula -- Yesterday, the trade union of the National Construction Industry and Related Industries Workers of Honduras (Stincah) denounced through an information bulletin the fact that the U.S. Army is conducting experiments with lethal chemicals among the civilian population of the municipalities of Villanueva, San Manuel, and others in Cortes Department. According to charges, such chemicals are sprayed over those communities by U.S. Army planes, which were seen flying over those sectors on 22 January. According to Stinach, the Voz de Honduras radio station has already reported this in its newscasts.

Ramon Dario Sanchez, Stincah's secretary of international relations, said the sprayed chemicals cause fainting and convulsions among the people, and children are affected by strange sores that appear on their skin. He added that as result of these symptoms, the people in these communities have asked the health authorities to appoint a medical committee to investigate the situation. He pointed out that a medical committee arrived in these communities and conducted thorough examinations of the affected persons, but the results of this investigation are still unknown. Sanchez claimed that Stincah has also raised the issue before international fraternal organizations.

INCREASED POLITICAL ROLE BY MILITARY EXPECTED

PA070048 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Feb 86 p 6

[Editorial: "General Lopez Reyes' Ouster"]

[Text] Ever since General Lopez Reyes announced his decision to resign from his position as chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, it has been clear that we were facing an irreversible fact. His last minute retraction of the resignation, which was probably induced by outside forces, merely worsened a situation whose outcome could not have been any different.

Undoubtedly, the reasons for the fall of Gen Lopez Reyes are very deep-seated, so much so that they touch upon the very core of our political and institutional life, not only because of the time at which the ouster occurred, but also because of its definite implications for the new government's relations with the Armed Forces, and for our international relations.

It is obvious that no one believes the reasons Gen Lopez Reyes gave for his resignation.

It is certainly childish to claim fatigue and say that everything will stay the same. The truth is that Gen Lopez Reyes was ousted from power by his comrades-in-arms and even forced to leave the country temporarily. This was the unanimous decision of the Superior Council of the Honduran Armed Forces.

Now it is up to the National Congress, which appointed Gen Lopez Reyes as chief of the Honduran Armed Forces and must rule on his resignation as well. Calling the resignation irrevocable is superfluous in view of the fait accompli executed by the tactical military powers that, in this way, are reasserting their sovereignty over the civilian powers. If, for instance, the National Congress gives its support to Gen Lopez Reyes -- as did President Azcona and the majority of the leaders of the various national sectors -- a schism would immediately be produced between the so-called first power of the state and the Army. There are few doubts about the outcome of such a situation.

When a detailed investigation of the reasons behind this classical military coup is carried out, we will probably discover some of the same powerful reasons -- at least in essence -- that contributed to the ouster of Gen Alvarez Martinez: the situation in Nicaragua and U.S. policy regarding that country, which has turned our political situation upside down, due to the contradictions within that policy in the United States itself, and due to the conflicts between the interests of the Reagan administration and legitimate Honduran interests, which definitely do not coincide in this case.

At present, Honduras is a key country in U.S. policy for Central America, and more so in the plans of the Reagan administration. Last year, that administration obtained $27 million in new financial support for the "contras" from the U.S. Congress, plus a similar amount from private donations.

The administration of that financial support has been a problem, since the leaders of the "contras" (FDN) [Nicaraguan Democratic Forces] in the United States do not seem to be satisfied with the way the money is being administered, and it is said that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is not happy with it, either. The CIA has somehow been shunted aside in the administration of those funds.

Thus, it is understandable that these discrepancies should in some measure be transferred to Honduras, since it seems that this aid must necessarily be channeled through our country. In any case, the Honduran Government and the Armed Forces in general have reservations about getting involved in an escalation of the "contra" war against the Sandinist regime, which could, at any time, require the direct involvement of our Armed Forces.

The involvement of our Armed Forces is a far more dangerous probability this year than it seemed last year, now that President Reagan has launched a new offensive in the U.S. Congress to obtain another $100 million in military aid for the "contras." This $100 million exceeds the total foreign aid received by the Honduran Armed Forces and it is a ruse that would recruit more soldiers than make up the Honduran Army.

Any commitment to make this project viable is, of course, extremely important to and dangerous for the internal security and international image of Honduras. Under these conditions, no Honduran worthy of the name would agree to any type of collusion, regardless of differing ideologies and the Honduran people's traditional empathy with the people of the United States.

Gen Walter Lopez Reyes played an important role in the continuity of the last Honduran electoral process and, consequently, in the orderly civilian change of command at the end of Suazo Cordova's administration.

We all thanked him for this, and we regret that he was not able to complete his own term and transfer command in a similar manner.

It is not yet clear how this military change will affect President Azcona's government. However, it is obvious that the military will have a more prominent role in the national decisionmaking process than they would have had if Gen Lopez Reyes had remained in office, since he showed great respect for the country's constitutionally established civilian government.

'SECRET' BORDER TALKS HELD WITH EL SALVADOR

PA081709 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras has gotten off to a bad start by trying to keep the Honduran people out of the negotiations being carried on with El Salvador to decide the boundaries between the two countries and demarcation of the border.

Reporter Regina Osorio was treated very rudely by a Foreign Secretariat official, who was annoyed by the presence of Televisora Hondurena cameramen because the meeting was supposed to have been a secret. For what reason? We do not know.

The question we immediately ask is, what is the Foreign Secretariat trying to hide? Are these Lopez Contreras' orders? Why so much secrecy about the negotiations with El Salvador?

Here is Regina Osorio's report:

[Begin recording] The Commission of In-Depth Territorial studies, appointed by the Honduran Government to continue the border negotiations with El Salvador, has met with the Salvadoran Government representatives in a hotel room in this capital. The purpose of the meeting was to continue discussing the border problem and try to reach an understanding on establishing the boundaries and demarcating the border between the two countries.

The two countries appointed their representatives to the high-level commission last year, when the 5-year period agreed upon in the general peace treaty to solve the border conflict through direct negotiations expired without the two countries having reached an agreement.

The Salvadoran and Honduran officials will continue the negotiations for the next few months. If they do not reach an agreement, the issue will then be submitted to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

This afternoon, when we tried to gather some information regarding the state of this matter, which is of great importance to the Honduran people, a Foreign Secretariat official stood in the way to prevent us from doing our job. We realize that these negotiations are extremely confidential, but we also have a job to do. [end recording]

AZCONA MEETS WITH NICARAGUA'S OBANDO Y BRAVO

PA062110 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Accompanied by high-ranking government officials, President Jose Azcona yesterday participated in the religious festivity in honor of the Virgin of Suyapa.

The mass, which every year is attended by people throughout the country, was officiated by Central American Cardinal Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, who was assisted by the Honduran bishops. The Suyapa basilica was filled by hundreds of Hondurans, who heard the messages of the leaders of the Catholic Church in a day dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

In his homily, Cardinal Obando y Bravo prayed for regional peace, especially for the Nicaraguan people, who are suffering from a climate of anxiety in their neighboring country. Tegucigalpa Archbishop Msgr Hector Enrique Santos asked the Virgin of Suyapa, patron saint of the Hondurans, to protect President Jose Azcona and his government team. The leader of the Honduran Catholic Church mentioned the letter Azcona sent him before taking office, a letter in which Azcona told him he would deal with the problems affecting the Hondurans. That interest must be placed before the altar of God so that through the Virgin Mary, God will help President Azcona, because we are aware of his good intentions [words indistinct] with his plans and aspirations, Msgr Santos said.

President Azcona asked the people to remain calm regarding the events in the Armed Forces as a result fo the resignation of General Walter Lopez Reyes. In brief remarks, President Azcona said those events are normal and routine so the people must not be concerned. Azcona stated this shortly before entering the basilica of Suyapa where, along with members of his Cabinet, he participated in a mass in honor of the Virgin Mary. The president arrived in the basilica with his wife, Miriam de Azcona, Colonel Efrain Lisandro Gonzalez, acting commander in chief, other officers of the Superior Council of the Armed Forces, Supreme Court justices, and deputies.

President Jose Azcona held a meeting with Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo and with the members of the Honduran Episcopal Conference. The 45-minute meeting was held at the Oval Room of the government house. They discussed topics of (?common interest), especially hopes about the new phase the country is beginning, Msgr Oscar Rodriguez, auxiliary bishop of Tegucigalpa, reported. They also analyzed the situation of the church in Nicaragua, which is experiencing difficulties in carrying out its pastoral work. Catholicism is suffering persecution because it is doing Christ's work, Rodriguez said, adding that it continues unharmed and ready to continue moving ahead. Referring to charges by the Sandinist regime that Cardinal Obando y Bravo is a political leader, Msgr Rodriguez said the Nicaraguan authorities have no morals and are using lies as a weapon. The Azcona government is very receptive about church affairs and proof of this is the meeting we held, Msgr Rodriguez added.

Cardinal Views Church's Role

PA062117 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, has told the "Today" newscast that the nature of his duty is not political, but pastoral. In that way, he replied to Sergio Ramirez' statement that Cardinal Obando y Bravo favors the counterrevolution and exercises political functions.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What will the position of the Catholic Church be in the face of a Nicaraguan Government trying to exert control over the church and the media?

[Obando] Well, the church's position has been revealed through various pastoral letters issued by the bishops. Yes, the church does denounce injustices as part of its pastoral duty. Of course, (?it cannot oppose) a dialogue because we believe that a dialogue is a civilized path to try to resolve problems.

[Reporter] Therefore, is the church's position toward the Ortega government not a face-to-face confrontation?

[Obando] Well, the church does not seek to confront anyone. If sometimes we denounce injustices and that is interpreted as a confrontation, that is not our fault. We do not wish to confront anyone; we would like peace and harmony to prevail everywhere.

[Reporter] But what role will the Catholic Church play to protect rights that have been denied, such as [words indistinct]?

[Obando] You yourself said that I am coming from the United Nations and the OAS, so I do not know what the church is doing right now. [end recording]

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF MILITARY BANK PROTESTED

PA070425 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Excerpt] The association of banking institutions protested to the Central Bank of Honduras yesterday on the preferential treatment being given the Armed Forces Bank, which has been assigned a quota of $1.5 million per month, while the other banks, private banks, will receive only $200,000. The banks are demanding equal treatment from the government and have threatened to suspend the opening of letters of credit to their patrons until this preferential treatment stops. Honduran banks were divided yesterday after it was reported that the Armed Forces Bank has been singled out by the Central Bank of Honduras to receive preferential treatment in the distribution of dollars, while the rest of the private banks receive only small sums, compared to the million-dollar sum the Armed Forces Bank will begin to receive in February. The association of banking institutions, which includes all the banks in the private banking system, sent a strong letter to Central Bank President Gonzalo Carias in which they demanded equal treatment. According to the reports received by Radio America, the unequal treatment began after the Armed Forces Bank acquired the rights of Tegucigalpa's Bank of America. That subsidiary of the largest U.S. bank decided to close its operations in Honduras by selling its stock to the Armed Forces Bank. In view of the nature of that bank's operations, the Bank of America was receiving $1 million per month, the amount the Armed Forces bank will begin to receive as of February. This has been protested by the association that brings together all of the other private Honduran banks.

BRIEFS

PACT WITH BELIZE SIGNED -- It was officially announced today that the Honduran and Belizean Governments have signed an education and culturation cooperation agreement. The agreement was signed on 24 January in Belmopan, the Belizean capital, by Honduran Charge d'Affaires Marco Antonio Caballero and Belizean Foreign Minister Dean Oliver. [Summary] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2227 GMT 7 Feb 86 PA]

NICARAGUA

CARTER BEGINS VISIT 6 FEBRUARY, MEETS LEADERS

Welcomed by Ramirez

PA071312 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Last night former U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived in Managua. Tomorrow he will travel to El Viejo.

Carter, who became president in 1976, and his wife, Rosalynn, were greeted last night at the Sandino Airport by acting Nicaraguan President Sergio Ramirez and his wife, Certrudis de Ramirez, as well as by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, U.S. Ambassador Harry Bergold, and Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry officials.

After leaving the COPA flight from Costa Rica, Carter greeted Ramirez and Foreign Minister D'Escoto, telling D'Escoto that he was glad to see him again. Father D'Escoto answered him in the same manner and then they walked to a room for distinguished visitors, where they held a meeting for almost 1 hour.

Former President Carter is touring several Latin American countries, the last of which will be Mexico, to collect information on the human rights situation. He will later discuss this issue at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, where he is a professor. Today at 0800 Mr Carter will meet with Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra. Later he will meet with the National Commission for the Promotion of Human Rights, and at 1000 he will meet with Commanders Jaime Wheelock and Carlos Nunez at the National Assembly.

Meets Nunez at National Assembly

PA090305 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] At the National Assembly today, Commander Carlos Nunez told former U.S. President Jimmy Carter that the constitution being drafted in Nicaragua will serve to erase the image the Reagan administration is fabricating against Nicaragua for political purposes -- that is, Nunez affirmed, that our constitution will be neither socialist nor based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, as claimed everywhere by the U.S. Government. On the contrary, he added, we will have a fundamental charter that will respond to the Nicaraguan reality with a high Latin American spirit.

[Begin Nunez recording] The Nicaraguan Constitution will establish the present political project currently in the process of perfection, and it will not contain the elements the current U.S. Administration is denouncing everywhere: that it will be a socialist constitution based mainly on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Nicaragua is not prepared either politically or on the continent on which it resides to fall into extreminism. On the contrary, we want our political constitution to serve as a contribution to Latin America and as a contribution to the unity of Latin America, and for it to help maintain the prestige Nicaraguan enjoys abroad. Above all, it must bring political and juridical stability to the revolution. Our friends and adversaries should particularly consider the fact that we are drafting and will approve our constitution in the midst of a war.

We welcome you in the name of the National Assembly, and hope your visit here will be fruitful, and that when you leave our country you will carry with you a clearer, more realistic, and effective view of the Nicaraguan reality. [end recording]

Meets H. Ortega, Borge

PA090233 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Former U.S. U.S. President Jimmy Carter obtained a broad report on the situation in Nicaragua during his meetings with Humberto Ortega, Carlos Nunez, and Tomas Borge, commanders of the revolution and members of the FSLN National Directorate.

Carter showed a special interest in learning more about the state of emergency, the political parties' participation in drafting the new constitution, and the nature of the revolutionary Armed Forces. He also expressed his support for the efforts of the Contadora Group and for the document drafted at Caraballeda, Venezuela. Finally, he said that in his opinion the church should limit its participation to matters of doctrine and not become involved in political issues.

Meets With Ortega, Others

PA100235 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Members of the FSLN's National Directorate Vice President Sergio Ramirez and Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto held a lengthy meeting last night with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, with shom they analyzed the international situation and the problems associated with relations between the Ronald Reagan government and Nicaragua.

The important meeting was held at the Cesar Augusto Silva convention center in Managua and was attended by President Daniel Ortega; Vice President Ramirez; Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge; Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate's Executive Commission; Victor Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN National Directorate; Jaime Wheelock, minister for agricultural and livestock development and agrarian reform, and Defense Minister Humberto Ortega.

COMPARISON OF SANDINIST CHURCH-STATE COMMUNIQUE

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish on 23 January on pages 1 and 8 carries the text of Communique No 4 dated 22 January and issued by the Directorate of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic in Managua. A comparison of the EL NUEVO DIARIO version with the Managua Domestic Service version published in the 27 January Latin America DAILY REPORT pages P-14 and 15 adds the following:

Page P-15 paragraph five, from line one, reads...Tellez, presidency minister.

Reply to Uncalled-For Off-Key Letter

Msgr Bosco Vicas, Secretary of Nicaragua's Episcopal Conference.

Dear Monsignor:

I have attentively read your latest letter of 6 January 1986. I am replying to it with the same goodwill with which Companero Rodrigo Reyes, minister of justice and member of the Dialogue Commission, telephoned you to acknowledge receipt of your letters dated 23 and 26 September 1985.

The problems outlined in the above-mentioned notes were discussed during the latest meeting of the Dialogue Commission, which was held October in the manner in which you and Companero Reyes had agreed during the telephone conversation held after your two previous notes were received.

Regarding your letter of 6 January, I deem it of interest to convey to you the following:

Your statement on the uselessness of the dialogue is surprising and worrisome, after the nuncio, the bishops participating in the Dialogue Commission, and you yourself acknowledged the specific advances that have been made during the dialogue; and since you are fully aware of them, there is no need to list them.

I regret not sharing your views. On behalf of our government, I reiterate to you our willingness to continue with the dialogue we have been constructively holding.

I regret and, again, do not agree with the uncalled-for views contained in your letter addressed to the comrade president of the Republic, views which are at odds with the moderate stance that must characterize your high investiture. Therefore, Monsignor, I must strongly reject the charges and interpretations on future intentions you made in your letter.

It is hard to understand why you "reject beforehand any slanderous charge or any uproar that may be raised against the church and its priests, nuns and laity," considering that you yourself remarked during the latest meeting of the Dialogue Commission that the bishops do not accept responsibility for the unlawful actions perpetrated by third persons.

I take advantage of this opportunity to remind you that our government, as any other government in the world, not only has the right but also the duty to ensure compliance with the law. We have chosen to warn those who may be likely to disregard some laws and to sanction them with these laws when they are not complied with. Monsignor, in no country in the world are priests, nuns, and laity above the law.

I would like to request that you propose the date for the next meeting of the Dialogue Commission. I have made this same request to the nuncio in a recent communication, since we were not able to set a date during the latest meeting because you said you were too busy.

I sincerely await your reply to continue with the true and constructive dialogue we have been holding.

Best regards,

Rene Nunez Tellez, minister of the presidency...providing additional letter.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS 3D PCC CONGRESS

Angola's Antonio dos Santos

FL061521 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2251 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Speech by Antonio dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor, (MPLA-PT), and chief of the general staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, at the 5 February session of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba in the Palace of Conventions in Havana -- recorded]

[Text] Long live the Third PCC Congress! Long live Cuba! [people shout "long live!"] Long live Angola! [people shout "long live!"] Long live Fidel! [people shout "long live!"] Long live dos Santos! [people shout "long live!"] Dear Comrade Commander Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; esteemed delegates; dear comrades and friends:

It is with great honor and deep emotion that we bring to you warm and combatant greeting from Angolan revolutionaries. We are the bearers of the fraternal greeting of MPLA-PT members, its Central Committee, and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to the brave Cuban communists and their dear leader, Comrade Fidel Castro, whose image of a consistent patriot and intrepid revolutionary combatant places him among the most distinguished and admired fighters for the causes of the oppressed peoples of the world. [applause]

The greeting we bring expresses the indestructible brotherhood that exists between our peoples, parties, and states, a brotherhood founded in the bloodshed in the defense of the noble ideals of socialism and against imperialist aggression. Therefore, we have more than enough reason to feel proud of the great friendship and ties of solidarity that unite us to the Cuban people, who along the path opened by Cespedes, Maximo Gomez, Maceo, and Marti have added new chapters in the history of coexistence among peoples.

The MPLA-PT and the Angolan people render the highest tribute to the heroic sons of Cuba who, on the Angolan battlefields, without fearing danger of sparing sacrifice, have stood side by side with the Angolan combatants to defend Angola against the imperialist aggressions. Many of them have stained, with their blood, the glorious flag of proletarian internationalism. [applause]

(Quifangondo), (ebo), quibala, (cajama), (onjiva), and (zumbe) are only some of the insurmountable frameworks of the common effort in which the enemy, in the face of a humble people, had his bitter taste of defeat. No force will be able to defeat the determination and self-denial of the Angolan and Cuban combatants. As Fidel said, the victory in Angola was twin sister of the victory in Giron. For the Yankees, Angola represents an African Giron. [applause]

Comrades and friends, the fact that the Third PCC Congress was inaugurated precisely on the day in which the hearts of millions of Angolans, from Cabinda to Cumene, were beating as one, greeting the glorious 4 February 1961, the day when our heroic and generous people began their victorious struggle for national liberation, is very meaningful. It was equally meaningful that the Second Congress of the MPLA-PT was inaugurated on 2 December 1985, the same day on which, 29 years earlier, the heroic people of Cuba began their armed struggle against the tyranny with the landing of the Granma. [applause]

This was the beginning of a period that would conclude with the insurrectionary victory on 1 January 1959.

One week after the guerrilla struggle began on Sierra Maestra, on 10 December 1956, the Angolan people, through their favored children, founded their revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA, the leading force that would successfully lead the struggle for national independence. The result of these similarities led to the growth of the revolutionary forces in our two countries. Later these forces would write brilliant pages of internationalist solidarity in the history of world revolutions.

Taking advantage of this solemn moment allows us to render the most warm and vibrant tribute to the thousands of Cuban laborers, doctors, nurses, professors, and technicians of various specialties who are carrying out an important task, giving the Angolans much help in their battle for national reconstruction and the construction of the technical and material bases for the establishment of socialism in the homeland of Agostinho Neto. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, dear friends: with much attention and interest, we heard in Commander Fidel Castro's firm voice the report of the Central Committee before this congress. With great satisfaction we have seen that, more than a report, this is a rich document at the level of the gigantic stature of the thousands of communists in this country; a document of unusual scientific value. The Central Committee report before the third congress represents a great contribution to the development of the world revolutionary process.

We are very pleased to hear of the meaningful achievements made by the Cuban revolution, the high degree of fulfillment of the tasks established by the second congress which are expressed in the significant improvement in the living conditions of the people. This is unequivocal proof of the level of organization, discipline, and unity of action that characterize the Cuban party and people, who struggle constantly for the construction of the first socialist society in America.

Only miles away from the biggest imperialist power, Cuba is today a socialist country whose people offer the most valuable contribution to the struggle of the oppressed people who struggle for freedom, democracy, and social progress. As a result of its ability to defeat the maneuvers and acts of aggression of Yankee imperialism, and with the support and solidarity of the socialist countries, led by the USSR, they made it possible for this beautiful and revolutionary island to be built on the first free territory of America. The Cuban experience strengthens our conviction that only a party built on Leninist principles can correctly interpret the interests of the working people, establish and guarantee a solid political awareness for the uncompromising defense of the revolution.

Also of great importance are the conclusions of the PCC report on the crucial problem of the foreign debt of the underdeveloped countries. It is a problem that the creditors can no longer silence. We believe that this issue must be included among the problems of the new international economic order demanding a global solution. Only in this manner will the Third World countries be able to undertake the path of development.

As I said before, in December we held our second congress in Angola. At that time we analyzed in depth the main aspects of the evolution of our society in the past 5-year period. We analyzed the military, social, and economic situation, as well as the development of the international situation. Our congress established that the difficult situations of war -- in which imperialism promotes the use of weapons to perpetrate its domination over the wealth of the region -- created difficult and complex problems of the young Angolan revolution, such as protecting the essence and contents of the revolution against all attacks from its enemies, guaranteeing our territorial integrity and domestic order and correctly defining the methods of political action so as to increase the people's trust in the revolution.

The results of the second congress were an expression of a broad democratic process that, despite some deficiencies, has demonstrated the growing political maturity of the party's militant masses and created conditions for a greater association between the party, the working masses and the people, and for the party's revolutionary actions to gain vitality and scope.

Esteemed attendees, your congress is taking place at an especially difficult moment for the international situation -- a moment in which imperialism, led by the United States of America, incapable of confronting the deep crisis that is shaking its socio-economic bases, is carrying out an irresponsible arms race and promoting the most absurd areas of tension in various parts of the world, in a desperate and futile attempt to recover the privileged positions that it has lost around the world to the forces struggling for liberation, social progress, and peace.

We are witnessing brutal campaigns of intimidation, threatening acts, and acts of aggression against peoples and countries throughout the entire world. This is the situation in Africa, in the Middle East, in Asia, and in Latin America, where the warmongering circles of the United States, impotent to stay the march of history, attempt in vain to stain the image and the example of the Cuban people and revolution by launching defamatory campaigns with which the attempt to hide the true problems affecting the masses of people in this part of the world, problems which are the result of the exploitation, pillage and domination of the multinational firms and their local agents.

The popular struggle being carried out throughout the American continent for democratic liberties is not promoted -- as lying imperialist propaganda claims -- by the Cuban revolution. This struggle reveals the firm decision of the peoples of the region to achieve true independence from the most ferocious military dictatorships that oppress and exploit them.

The People's Republic of Angola is a country located in the most troubled part of the African continent, where every day the bellicosity of imperialism is felt, launching its principal pawn in the region -- the repugnant racist regime of South Africa -- on military adventures. Our opinion on the situation in southern Africa was clearly expressed in the speech by our president at the last session of the People's assembly when he said: The principal focus of tension and war, racist South Africa, has shown aggressiveness that tends to grow and become more and more violent the closer the apartheid regime comes to its end as a result of the heroic struggle of the South African people.

Without doubt, the death throes in which it finds itself has made the apartheid system despair, as is proved by the attitude recently taken against the Kingdom of Lesotho, a defenseless little country which is completely surrounded by South Africa but which has courageously been affirming its inalienable rights as a free sovereign nation. South Africa's arrogant decision to decree an economic boycott against the Kingdom of Lesotho must serve as one more proof for the world of the aggressive policy of the Pretoria regime, which, in the violence against its neighbors seeks a solution to its own internal contradictions, the causes being not in those countries but rather in the nature of South Africa's system, which denies the overwhelming majority of its citizens their most elementary rights.

The racist South African regime does not respect the sovereignty of any country in the region. It systematically violates the agreements and pledges it makes to these states. It does not respect UN resolutions, etc. It is in fact the chief element disturbing the peace in southern Africa. In our last contact with U.S. authorities, we clearly said that Namibian independence could reduce existing tensions but no longer constitutes a guarantee of security for Angola because the attack against the oil installations in (Malonga) and Cabinda was organized and carried out by South Africa.

This country has the capacity to produce nuclear weapons and can attack us at any time even after Namibia becomes independent. For this reason, it is not realistic to demand the total withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola in the present situation. [applause] We cannot accept conditions that endanger our territorial integrity. We do not trust the good intentions of the aggressors because they continue to actively carry out actions against our people and other peoples in the region. They have not yet proven to us that they are capable of adopting another attitude. For this reason, we believe that the only guarantee of peace and stability in the region is the destruction of apartheid, as the entire international community demands. [applause]

We observe with deep indignation the constant violation by the racist regime of Pretoria of the most elementary norms of international law; Pretoria violates the borders of independent sovereign states, invading those states and massacring their peaceful citizens. It recruits, arms, directs, and advises groups of bandits formed by mercenaries who commit the most horrible crimes against their own peoples. All of this is looked upon with benevolence by some western powers which refuse to apply obligatory global economic sanctions against the racist regime, sanctions called for by the international community and recommended by the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Organization of African Unity.

Some states such as the United States, instead of contributing honestly to the solution of the problems of southern Africa by honoring their international obligations, adopt positions that only worsen the state of tension, thus endangering international peace and security. How can the attitude of the U.S. Administration be understood when, represented by its top leader, Ronald Reagan, it stains the foundations of bourgeois American-style democracy by receiving the criminal Savimbi, who is responsible for the genocidal murder of thousands of men, women, children, and old people whose only aspiration was to live in peace and liberty. We believe that such an attitude represents not only a kind of repression but also an authentic declaration of war by a superpower against a small, underdeveloped country like Angola. Nevertheless, the Angolan people, directed by the MPLA-PT -- which has the historical merit of unleasing the armed struggle of the peoples dominated by Portuguese colonialism, and which in extremely difficult circumstances resisted the criminal colonial war, destroyed the puppet hordes of imperialism in the early days of independence, and destroyed the myth of the invincibility of the South African racists -- stand erect and stronger than ever to resist continuing South African aggression and the aggression of mercenary bands organized and financed by this regime.

We are sure of victory. Our people have the historical privilege of having one of the most brilliant proofs of international solidarity. Together with the brave Cuban internationalist combatants and with the undying support of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, they will repel the imperialist beast, and Angola will continue to be a firm bulwark of the revolution in Africa.

On diverse occasions, our president has reiterated that the People's Republic of Angola has no territorial ambitions, and that no MPLA soldier or Cuban internationalist has even once crossed Angolan land, sea, or aerial borders with aggressive intentions. Quite the opposite, we have been forced to wage war in defense of our sacred soil, constantly attacked by the South African racists.

The racists now try to exchange for mercenaries one of the greatest fighters of the black people of South Africa, Nelson Mandela. Once more the desperation of the leaders of the anachronistic racist South African regime has become manifest because they cannot manage to find solutions to their own problems. Reality will teach then that the only path is the path of unconditional liberty for all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, and the abolition of apartheid. [applause]

We support the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, directed by their legitimate representatives, the Southwest African People's Organization and the African National Congress, for their independence and freedom.

We affirm our solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Western Sahara and East Timor for self-determination and independence. We support Sandinist Nicaragua, which we are sure will defeat imperialist aggression. We salute the liberation struggle of the people of El Salvador and other peoples in Latin America, Africa, and Asia who fight for liberty and democracy. In the case of the People's Republic of Angola, imperialism may continue to attack us, sending terrorist groups to destroy economic objectives and massacre its defenseless people. Nevertheless, the Angolan people will remain firm and, whatever the cost, the people's revolution will win. [applause] Angola is and will be, of its own will, a firm bulwark of the revolution in Africa. Long live proletarian internationalism! The struggle! To victory! Fatherland or death! We shall overcome! Thank you. [applause]

Dos Santos Interview

FL061957 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1549 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Interview with Antonio dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee of Angola's MPLA-Labor Party and chief of staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, by an unidentified reporter at Havana's Palace of Conventions; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] We would like to hear your opinion of the main report submitted for consideration of the congress.

[Dos Santos] Well, we did not expect anything else but a report such as that one. We feel it is a very important document, mainly for us inasmuch as ours is a developed [as heard] country. We have seen and listened with great attention to the successes of the Cuban revolution, principally during the last 5-year period following the second congress. In addition, we have listened with great attention to the criticism expressed by Commander Fidel himself of the deficiencies. It was a very energetic, very analytical criticism which, in fact, touches upon all areas of development and the people's affairs in general. The document also noted the great successes of the Cuban revolution in recent years which we have noted during our visits to your country. For us, it is a great pleasure that the Cuban people, an internationalist people closely linked to our struggle against our enemy, have attained such successes. For us, the successes of the Angolan revolution. [as received]

[Reporter] There is a historic similarity in all this. On 2 December, the anniversary of the Granma landing, the MPLA-Labor Party congress began in Angola and, precisely on 4 February, the Third Communist Party of Cuba Congress began. What is the significance of this date for the current struggle being waged by the Angolan people against South African aggressions?

[Dos Santos] It is important for us to note that we are very happy because the Cuban party congress has begun precisely on 4 February, one of the most important dates for us because it marks the beginning of the Angolan people's armed struggle for national liberation. Some 25 years ago, a group of comrades attacked the jails and we can compare that event with the assault on the Moncada Barracks almost the same event marked the beginning of our struggle. We coincide in many ways. It is significant to note the similarities between the Angolan and Cuban peoples, between the Angolan and Cuban revolutions. One of the more important similarities is that we are both struggling for development, for building socialism in our fatherlands. That is why we are part of the common struggle against imperialism, against exploitation, and for the freedom of all peoples.

[Reporter] How would you categorize relations between the parties and governments of Cuba and Angola at the present time?

[Dos Santos] Relations have always been good, not only because of the similarities, but in practice. We continue to struggle for development. We continue to struggle against our enemies, and we have asked for considerable aid from Cuba. Its combatants help us fight the imperialist aggression in various areas of our country, especially from South Africa. This is a puppet of imperialism, nothing else but Yankee imperialism. Our relations are good. Our cooperation is not merely restricted to military assistance. Everybody believes that Cuba's cooperation with Angola is merely military. In Angola we have thousands of Cuban doctors, nurses, workers, builders, professors, and teachers who are helping Angolans throughout the entire country. They help us in construction work.

[Reporter] We want to express our gratitude to Comrade Antonio dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party and head of the Angolan delegation to the third party congress, for granting us this interview for Tele-Rebelde.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 6 FEBRUARY PCC CONGRESS

Balaguer on Approval of Main Report

FL072228 [Editorial Report] Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1420 GMT on 7 February carries extensive recorded coverage of speeches delivered at the 6 February sessions of the Third PCC Congress. Video coverage includes discussion and approval of the main report by PCC Secretary Jose Ramon Balaguer, who refers to the main report presented by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, saying: "It objectively reflects, through a brilliant and accurate analysis, the work carried out to fulfill the guidelines for the 1981-85 5-year period, which were approved during the party's second congress."

Balaguer adds that the central report "fully outlines the problems which we have had to deal with during this period," including "U.S. imperialism's hostility and the stepped up blockade, weather problems, and deficiencies in every sector," for which we are responsible and which must be solved. The PCC secretary says "Fidel's example has shown us how to act, the spirit of self-criticism we must work with, and how we must counter these problems, deficiencies, and faults. In other words, he shows us what a communist's conduct must be."

Balaguer also said the congress values highly all the support and solidarity received from the socialist community, "particularly the aid offered in every sense by the Soviet Union." He continues to praise the main report's conclusions on the "formidable" efforts exerted for the organization and development of production and services; increased productivity; increased exports and replacement of imports; improved quality control and fuel savings; and other sectors. He adds that the main report "clearly states the main goals which our party, state, and working people will struggle to achieve in the near future."

PCC Secretary Balaguer continues, saying the main report "faithfully sums up the great effort exerted and results obtained in defense tasks and the country's preparation of all for the people's war if an imperialist aggression" makes it necessary. He adds that "the congress firmly supports the foreign policy carried out by our party and state and believes it is firmly based on their principles."

Balaguer also refers to the economic and social plans for the next 5 years, saying "they are an essential part of the development strategy to the year 2000." He says the main report is a historical political document, and its contents represent the best base for the party's draft program, given that "it summarizes the fruitful perspectives for our homeland" and the Cuban people's awareness of its importance.

Balaguer sums up the statement, saying that "the Third PCC Congress fully approves the main report presented for its analysis" and adds that those who are members or wish to be members of the party should analyze it in depth, and it should become an essential part of the communists' preparation process. He adds that the third congress urges the party, youth organizations, mass organizations, state and government organizations, and all the people to renew their efforts to successfully counter the multiple and complex tasks which must be carried out for building socialist society in their homeland.

Castro Remarks

FL071557/FL072101 [Editorial Report] Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1320 GMT on 7 February presents recorded excerpts of the proceedings of the "last session" (not further identified) of the Third PCC Congress.

With respect to the organization of the economic and social guidelines for the 1986-90 5-year period, Lionel Soto, vice chairman of the committee which analyzed the document, reports the findings of his work group. He says "the draft of the guidelines responds to the critical statements in the main report."

Referring to "the need for expanding exports in the production of goods that can substitute imports, which continues to be one of the main objectives," Lourdes Garcia from Matanzas province says: "With respect to quality, efforts have been made to attain the levels of production required by current contracts."

Manual Cordero, a delegate from Villa Clara province, notes the need for making the best use of manpower. Homero Crabb, a delegate from Cienfuegos Province, refers to the need to stabilize our country's work force, mainly that linked to the investment process. He says training of the work force and leadership cadres for building and operating various projects requires special attention in the development of the investment process. He complains about inadequate work forces for initiating projects.

Fidel Castro interrupts Crabb to say: "One of the problems we are confronting is that we are training our work forces in Japan, Europe, many times in the Soviet Union, in many other countries, such as the GDR, and later on, when the factory is completed, many of them have already begun working in another industry.

You were probably referring to the Cienfuegos cement plant. We had some of those problems there. How many of the personnel were trained abroad?"

The delegate responds that 176 workers had been trained abroad, and approximately 134 are now working at the plant. He adds that some have returned to the plant, but a large number have been lost. In response to Fidel's question as to what he suggests as a remedy since Cienfuegos has had experience in this problem -- that is, "when the work force is trained for a certain factory, and the work force goes elsewhere" -- the delegate says several factors have contributed to the problem so it requires an overall solution. He blames delays in completion of the factory, and, consequently, the personnel had been underutilized following the training period. He notes there is "a need to be more careful in creating the conditions for stabilization of the work force, and that the personnel must learn to love their work places, their duties."

Castro interrupts: "I agree with all that, but we cannot conduct any type of political work with the youths we train to work in those industries. There must be a commitment that when training is completed, that when they are recruited, they must make a commitment of a certain number of years to work in the factory. For example... (leaves thought unfinished) one would think that all those ideal conditions can be created to keep them there, but there must be a commitment also on the part of the work force that is being trained. I believe...we are on the verge of...I believe the first amounts of nickel have already been produced in a great industry in the western end of the island. Perhaps, Marcos (not further identified) could tell us what measures were adopted in training the work force for that gigantic plant, some 1,000 men."

Responding to Castro, delegate Marcos says that at the Che Guevara nickel plant all the workers were tested on their job duties. He says they were trained in Nicaro, Moa, and other places. He adds they were given further training on the job. He says this testing has led to improved discipline, and will help in the construction of housing for the workers, some of which is already completed.

In response to Castro's question, delegate Lazaro Vazquez explains Camaguey's experiences in this connection. He says: "The first thing needed is good selection, in which the party intervenes. We inspect all projects, but not only do we inspect the construction, but what kind of progress the work force assigned to the factory is making. This experience applies to a large or a small project. Lastly, commander, housing plays an important role. If the population surrounding the factory grows, there will be stability in the work force."

Castro adds: "In that large Camaguey factory, the mechanical plant, is housing going to be linked to the industry or is it going to be a part of the housing law?" The delegate responds that the housing is part of the industry complex.

The announcer then reports that "in the afternoon session there was a dialogue among Fidel, Raul, and several delegates from Santiago de Cuba Province on the operation of the Celia Sanchez Manduley textile mill in Santiago de Cuba. The announcer adds that Fidel had noted that we had been able to organize a production process under the most adverse conditions. Delegate Ismael Rodriguez Camacho from Villa Clara Province referred to the people's efforts to recover from the damages caused by Hurricane "Kate." The announcer further states that the congress had adopted a resolution praising all workers who made such a feat possible.

Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1620 GMT on 7 February presents a 26-minute recorded segment of Third PCC Congress discussions of economic issues, presumably during the 6 February afternoon session, by several delegates and Fidel and Raul Castro.

Maria Garcia Alvarez, a delegate from Santiago de Cuba Province, is given the floor. In her remarks, she reports on a study conducted in her province to determine measures which will allow increased production and new sources of employment in an area where the population can provide the necessary human resources. In closing, she says that "her delegation wishes to a ratify the imperative need to continue working to find and utilize productive reserves that will contribute to the attainment of the objectives outlined by the commander in chief and included in the economic and social guidelines for the 1986-90 5-year period."

Fidel Castro says: "Maria, you have raised a very interesting point on factory use, the possibility of two shifts in many factories, and the fact that the western provinces, including your province -- I did not refer to this in my report -- grew at a faster rate than the others. They grew at twice the rate as Havana, at least two and a half times. You will have the manpower, which is very important.

"While you were speaking, I was thinking about the large textile complex you all have, which is quite a challenge for the aims you spoke about -- to satisfy national consumption and increase exports. The textile complex, which has a capacity of 80 million...(Castro changes thought) what can you (?tell us) about the progress made by the complex, about the use of the complex's capacities? I know you work in the university but are also a member of the party bureau and may have some information. If you do not have much information on the plant, perhaps you could recommend someone who has it to clear this up for us."

Delegate Garcia Alvarez responds: "I would like to say that in this study the analysis of the textile mill, of course, is not included. We are planning another study which will be broader and will include the textile mill. This is a very interesting problem." She further adds that the province is trying to reduce losses, and the textile mill has a large share of the losses.

Fidel Castro interrupts: "What kind of losses? To which kind of losses are you referring?" She responds that they deal with efficiency and profitability. Castro says: "Your plant is not in operation; many of your workers are undergoing training. I believe you have already begun receiving workers who trained in the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and other countries. There are quite a few of those. Perhaps one of the comrades could give us some more information on this." Delegate Garcia Alvarez says she will let Eloy (not further identified) explain, adding that he is the party secretary in the textile mill.

Eloy says he believes the mill is not fulfilling its maximum capacity. Castro asks how many workers are assigned to the textile mill, and Eloy responds: 7,300, working three shifts. Castro asks: "What percentage of the machinery is in operation? In which year did you begin operations?" Eloy says 1984. Eloy further explains that since he said the mill is not being used to its maximum capacity, he would like to add that the training and qualifications of the work force play an important role in that factor as well as a leadership capable of guiding the work force. He adds that the work force trained abroad arrives at the work place and the factory is not yet ready. He says that such a work force is among the most productive of the complex.

Castro interrupts: "They are well trained; the problem is keeping them there, because they have other possibilities, other options in other enterprises. Please explain what you are saying in a way that the guests will understand, because we have a problem here which is not common in the rest of Latin America, for example. That problem is that the workers have to fight for their jobs, while here the possibilities of employment of those workers are many. Then the enterprise is the one that has to fight to keep the worker in the factory. [applause] How many militants do the Union of Young Communists [UJC] have? It is about 80 percent of youths in the factory.

"You should not have many party militants there." Eloy says there are 470 party members and 1,300 members of the UJC working in the textile mill.

Raul Castro breaks in: "Comrade secretary of the Celia Sanchez textile mill: With so many youths, probably some of them party members -- that is a 24-hour operation enterprise, it it not? -- a factory such as that one, because of its location, how many battalions of the territorial troops militia do you have there? You can explain all you want, that is no secret. We have workers with their weapons in so many factories, that is no secret. Has the party determined the number of rapid mobilization battalions that can be organized there?" Eloy says approximately 1,500 men. Raul Castro asks: "How many per shift? And how many women included in them?" Eloy responds that 47 percent of them are women. Raul Castro asks: "How many workers in the smallest shift?" Eloy responds 1,100 workers, and adds that they have the weapons but the battalions have not yet been organized. Raul Castro interrupts: "After the battalions are organized, then you will have the weapons inside the factory, protected by the workers themselves. That truly is democracy." Raul's words are followed by prolonged applause.

FIDEL, RAUL CASTRO ADDRESS 7 FEB PCC CONGRESS

Opening Session

FL072109 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 1800 GMT on 7 February begins a live report by an unidentified announcer from the Palace of Conventions in Havana on today's morning session of Third PCC Congress. The announcer confirms that the congress will conclude today and adds that more than 1,700 delegates to the congress have exercised their right to a direct and secret vote. The report is accompanied by video shot of Fidel and Raul Castro voting behind curtains and then shows Fidel depositing his vote for the Central Committee, while the delegates applaud and cheer.

The announcer reports that the newly-elected PCC Central Committee will be presented during the afternoon session and will hold its first meeting to elect the first and second secretary, other Politburo and Secretariat members, and the president of the National Committee for Party Control and Assessment.

The announcer concludes, saying that during these past few days of sessions the congress has analyzed and approved highly important documents for the country's political, economic, and social life during the next 5 years.

Fidel Castro Names PCC Officials

FL080229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2314 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Speech by President Fidel Castro Ruz at the closing ceremony of the Third PCC Congress, at Havana's Palace of Conventions -- live]

[Text] Comrade guests, comrade delegates, and especially Comrade Fabio Grobart: While you were speaking I thought I could agree with your words, but the opposite is true. You said you had the privilege of founding the first Marxist-Leninist party, together with Mella, Valino, Mella, Martinez Villena, and that later during the first, second, and third congresses you had announced that you elected me or announced that I had been selected as part first secretary. What actually constitutes a privilege for our generation and for anyone in my position is that a man like you arrived in our fatherland from far away lands when our fatherland was a Yankee colony, and you carried out the task, together with those comrades, of founding the first Marxist-Leninist party in 1925.

How far away it seemed then, the time when our fatherland would be free, when we would begin to (?fulfill), to find socialism, to apply those ideas you defended so long ago, just as independence and revolution seem far away in Puerto Rico today, although we all know that independence and revolution are not so far awary, that the time will also come for the fraternal Puerto Rican people. [applause] You believed in the future, and you lived those moments. They must have been extremely exciting, and we see clearly they were of great merit. You are here with us. You honor us with your proverbial presence, wisdom, experience, and honesty. It is as if history were present here. It is as if the comrades who founded with you the first Marxist-Leninist party were here with us, [applause] as if they were living witnesses of our struggle and successes. Since we are now also writing history, we hope future Cuban revolutionary communist generations may have the privilege in 50 or 60 years to also meet in a congress and speak of these things, giving them the privilege of having many men like you [applause] who can also talk to them.

Comrade delegates, comrade guests, I shall announce the agreement reached about the recently elected Central Committee members. First I am going to talk in general about the agreements and later express some thoughts about these agreements, which you do not know about yet, and about the agreements made by the congress which our people still do not know about. I believe this event is being carried live and directly. They do not know that . . . [Castro changes thought] they assume they have been elected, they do not know the results of the election of the Central Committee and what criteria was used. Although I may repeat some words, some concepts I expressed to you this morning, I am also going to refer to the subject for our people's information.

Comrade Favio has already explained about the election of the first secretary. It was necessary to elect the second secretary because, as I explained at that plenum, it has been a tradition in our country since the first years when the imperialists planned to behead the revolution. However, we knew that revolutions could not be beheaded, because revolutions are not made by men; men simply participate in the revolutions; the revolutions are preceded by ideas, and ideas cannot be beheaded.

Anyway, during that phase we also understood the role of individuals, so we adopted the decision that the revolution should always have a second leader, and we have ... [changes thought] we also said today, and we have said this many times, that we believe that as long as those circumstances, prevail, as long as we have to face a powerful, perfidious, traitorous, and criminal enemy... [changes thought] what other words can I use if they have spent dozens of years trying to assassinate us? They, who talk about terrorism... [changes thought] they are so shameless that they talk about terrorism when referring to a revolutionary movement and have spent almost 27 years trying to assassinate the leaders of the Cuban revolution. This is not something I have made up; it was admitted by the U.S. Senate, which gave full details. However, they did not mention everything, not by a long run; they did not mention everything we know about.

So we established a system that will have to last a long time, perhaps forever, because it is a good system. The party must have a second secretary, the revolution must have a second leader, and that second secretary and second leader has all the attributes to lead the party and the revolution, and he will assume his functions if -- for any reason -- the first secretary dies, gets sick, or goes mad [laughs] while at the Central Committee as I said, and this could happen! [audience laughs] I hope that this will not happen, but I have to admit [laughs] that this is a possibility! [applause] We said today that this is not a family matter or anything like that.

Hence, the second secretary was elected; he was elected by the people, above all. The first time this was discussed it was during a gigantic mass event. This has always had the approval of all our people and our state. I have not promoted something. It had to be someone who, in our people's opinion, has all the attributes to be a substitute -- which is what we have advocated at all party and state levels. We wanted this enforced even at the highest level of the revolution, because it is a tradition.

I recently mentioned this because some journalists -- even a legislator -- asked me about this topic. There are some who even wrote a book based on a lengthy interview. I explained this and they were surprised; of course they were, because these people create so much confusion in the world, with their mass media and so much misinformation... [changes thought] because this is a misinformed world, because the imperialists have misinformed the world. The same applies to the U.S. people, because they are the most misinformed people in the world. The U.S. people have no idea where Mexico is located; they do not know whether it is located to the east, west, or south. The southwest is too much for the average U.S. citizen if you mention cardinal points!

I cannot deny that the country has a lot of people -- and some good journalists, by the way -- and a minority that can be among the best informed in the world. However, the great masses are not well informed. They are always creating confusion and when the book recently came out and the press commented on it, rumors abounded. [sentence as heard] This is something as old as the revolution itself.

Therefore, the first step was to elect the first secretary; then came the election of the second secretary. Upon our proposal, Comrade Raul Castro Ruz was elected second secretary. [applause; chanting; man shouts: "Long live Raul!" people shout: "Viva!"]

Based on these circumstances and the need for the party to have a second secretary, we always adopt certain measures because we have a high sense of responsibility. Raul and I never travel in the same airplane [laughter]; we never travel in the same automobile; and we try to take whatever measures can be taken. Sometimes we are in the same building [laughs], but not in the same congress [as heard] so as not to give the enemy an opportunity.

Well, if the enemy were wise, and of course it is not; if the enemy were intelligent, and of course it is not; if it had any skill, and of course it does not because it has reaped an incredible amount of failures during the last 27 years concerning attempts to kill leaders of the revolution, and they have not been able to kill anyone even though we have a lot of leaders [laughter] they have not been able to kill anyone! [applause]

I think Carlos Rafael [Rodriguez] grew careless in the beginning and went to a meeting in Matanzas. He was calmly coming down a highway and someone fired some shots at him. The truth is that I was extremely worried. I said to myself: No, how can they possibly kill Carlos Rafael like that, on a highway? I remember that I, myself, tried to see how we captured those who had perpetrated that felony against Carlos Rafael. I went quickly and asked: Where is Carlos Rafael? He had not arrived, and we were already there. In those days we did not have the organization we have now [laughs], but we did have a spirit of adventure and a tremendous guerrilla courage. [laughter, applause]

I knew that some specially trained dogs had arrived [laughs], and I said: Bring those dogs! There is not time to lose! Call and tell them to bring the dogs [laughter] to see if we can locate them. I knew the area well because I am always visiting many places. I used to visit more places than I do now. I knew there was a small road to Jibacoa and there was also a freeway; knew those roads because I had been a guerrilla member. I thought: they must go through this area while withdrawing.

Let us try to... [changes thought] confound it! We got there before the dogs did [laughter] and we immediately found a man. He was critically wounded; he said that he was about to throw a grenade when it exploded. We tried to save the man -- we have always done the same whenever we find a wounded enemy -- and travelled quite quickly. However, he died before he could get some assistance; he had bled to death. The dogs arrived later. We searched everywhere, we checked everywhere, and we even followed some tracks until we came to the highway. The problem is that the dogs could not follow the attackers along the highway. They were not trained to do this. [laughs]

They finally escaped. I believe they were captured later, I think. A ministry comrade of that time said he was captured. And later, some ill-disposed individual said he was going to be punished for failing to harm Carlos. Those vicious talks. We were irritated by it. It was a treacherous attack. Many of those were planned everywhere. And I was going to say that if the enemy was so smart and was successful and killed the leaders of the revolution, we would not lose sleep over that either. I am sure the Politburo and Central Committee would meet and name a new leader because there are many with the ability to carry out this task in our country. [applause]

Immediately, full Politburo members were elected. I am going to list them in alphabetical order. When all comrades are mentioned, when all come up on the stage, when all elected comrades are mentioned -- full Politburo members, alternate members, Secretariat members...[changes thought] I imagine you are impatient and want me to read the list. [laughter]

I am going to mention in alphabetical order the names of full members. The following were elected: Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque [applause; camera cuts to each leader named, who in turn rise, to acknowledge mention], Julio Camacho Aguilera [applause]. Osmani Cienfuegos Gorriaran [applause], Abelardo Colome Ibarra [applause], Vilma Espin Guillois [applause] -- and here I am going to repeat what I said to the Central Committee, it was not easy for me to make this recommendation, but I got rid of everything which could be considered prejudice and I forgot she is a close relative; I remembered her background, her merits, her prestige, her status as a revolutionary woman, and then had no problems in nominating her to the Central Committee [applause] -- Armando Hart Davalos [applause], Esteban Lazo Hernandez [applause], Jose R. Machado Ventura [applause], Pedro Miret Prieto [applause], Jorge Risquet Valdes [applause], Carlos Rafael Rodriguez [applause], and Roberto Veiga Menendez [applause]. I am going to review the list so that I do not forget anyone. They are listed in a column and it already happened to me -- I forgot one when I made the nominations to the Central Committee. [brief pause] I believe no one is missing. If anyone is missing, please raise your hand! [laughter] No one, right? Alright, these are the comrades who were elected full members of the Politburo [applause].

The following comrades were nominated and elected alternate members [and are listed] in alphabetical order: Luis E. Alvarez de la Nuez [applause], Senen Casas Regueiro [applause], Jose R. Fernandez Alvarez [applause] -- better known as the Gallego Fernandez, our experienced and efficient education minister -- Yolanda Ferrer Gomez [applause], Raul Michelle Vargas [applause], Julian Rizo Alvarez [applause], Ulises Rosales del Toro [applause], Rose Elena Simeon Negrin [applause], Lazaro Vazquez Garcia [applause]. There is a total of 10 full members and 10 alternate members.

Wait, someone is missing! Raise your hand! And where is Pepe, who has not raised his hand? Well, it happened again because this list is like this and I do not have a pencil to mark them one by one and I should have put a check mark next to Ramirez Cruz's name.

I forgot about him. [laughter, applause] Indeed, among the alternate members is Jose Ramirez Cruz, our worthy representative of the peasants in the bosom of the revolution, whose name was missing. [applause]

I was saying that there are 14 full members and 10 alternate members. Later, I will make some comments about this.

As party Central Committee secretaries, in addition to the first and second secretaries, the following were nominated and elected: Jose R. Machado Ventura [applause], Jorge Risquet Valdez [applause], Julian Rizo Alvarez [applause], Jose R. Balaguer Cabrera [applause], Sixto Batista Santana [applause], Jaime Crombet Hernandez-Baquero [applause], Lionel Soto Prieto. [applause] Those are the comrades elected as secretaries of the party.

As president of the party's Control Committee Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque was re-elected. [applause]

Comrades, in nominating and electing the Politburo we have applied the same line, the same principles, the same criteria that were explained this morning regarding the list of candidates for the party Central Committee, full members and alternate members.

We talked at length about this, but since it was not being broadcast and the guests were not here, it would be convenient for us discuss... [corrects himself] to repeat some of the view in a general way, without too many details. We explained to the comrades in the Central Committee that some basic guidelines were followed by the commission working on the party's candidacies for the congress. They also followed an objective to choose the most talented ones. Prior to this we had reached a stand concerning the numbers of members; we wanted to reduce the number of members and their alternates.

In the end we decided not to reduce the number because there prevailed an even more important idea, the idea of a broad renewal among the party's directorate organizations. This had never been done before; the renewals were merely symbolic, because when the time came for making a renewal we faced the enormous merits, revolutionary background, prestige, and human attributes of the comrades comprising that mass of the party's Central Committee, province committee, and municipal committee -- each one at his own level. The problem was always solved the easiest way: increasing the number of members in the committees. Consequently, the renewal was merely symbolic. Sometimes it was difficult for the comrades to understand this, because they saw this as a demotion, as criticism, as a negative evaluation of their work; and this was not so. We simply needed renewal, and we had to replace some comrades in order to achieve this renewal, even though they had all the good attributes and merits. It was necessary to renew the party or increase its membership.

We mentioned that if we had followed that principle it would have been necessary to increase the Central Committee by at least 80 or 90 members and alternates each year [corrects himself] each congress. One day we would have to use the Karl Marx Theater for a Central Committee meeting. I told you this somewhere else, and I repeat it here, in front of the people and journalists who are listening. We know that the party has problems every time there is need for a renewal concerning the number of members in the provinces, municipalities, there is a constant struggle and insistence to prevail, to maintain that spirit of comradeship, solidarity, friendship, and affection with the comrades. We have come to the conclusion that the examples had to start at the congress and the Central Committee when the time came to elect members.

We firmly adopted the decision; we had to maintain the same number. It would be even more traumatic and difficult to reduce the number, but we had to enforce the principle of a necessary renewal.

We had never really made a renewal, only symbolic renewals. Therefore we had to carry out an overall renewal with one-third -- or more than one-third -- of the members. Once the decision had been adopted and the lists had been prepared, the matter was fully discussed during a Central Committee meeting where we analyzed all these problems and, above all, specified the concepts of what a renewal represents, because it had to be done. We discussed the communist and revolutionary reaction of the comrades who must be replaced, because some of them have to be replaced. Some comrades have been members of the Central Committee for 20 years; some were members of the first Central Committee -- and they are comrades with undeniable talents.

If we talk about revolutionary history and merits, then the only way out would be a solution that was incorrect: increasing the number of members. It was not only difficult, it was traumatic; it became more traumatic for us than for the comrades who were going to be replaced, because we have excellent relations of comradeship, friendship, and affection with them. That was the first decision we adopted; it was necessary to act this way in many sectors. We agreed to reduce the number of elected candidates... [changes thought] I already mentioned the ministers and state leaders included in the reduction. The same applies to the Armed Forces, which includes a large number of comrades who have great historical merits and have participated in many internationalist actions -- approximately, we agreed to reduce this figure to 34; in the interior ministry we reduced them from 15 to 8; and so on. The same was done in the workers organization... [corrects himself] I am talking about those chosen as leaders, not as workers, only as leaders. We had to choose from a vast selection, and even though it is difficult to choose among so many, it was necessary if we were going to enforce a policy we thought was absolutely essential. We already talked about this, but I repeat some of those things for the benefit of all our people and party members who are listening right now. We agreed it was necessary to enforce the policy.

We had partially done this during the second congress. During the second congress we gave the Central Committee a strong dose of feminism, a strong dose of workers; these steps were magnificent. However, we had to continue along the same guidelines and promote workers, but not only workers in their condition as leaders; they had to be workers in their condition as factory workers. Well, we had to continue along those lines and insist on three issues, three promotions, three doses. A strong dose of women; a strong dose of blacks and mestizos -- I shall explain about that because we are not afraid to talk about blacks and mestizos. The hypocritical societies that practice racial discrimination are afraid to talk about this, but the revolutionary societies are not. [applause] All this is simply related to the pigmentation of the skin, and they are all alike for us. If you do not feel embarrassed to say white or blond, why do you feel embarrased to say black, or mulatto, or mestizo? Why? Especially in this country, when we are children of mixed blood. This is our greatest source of pride, because it is not a bad mixture, it is an excellent mixture. [applause]

Ask imperialism whether or not this is true. Ask them if it has been easy to dissolve, divide, and crush this mixture. They have not been able to do it, not in this tiny country. They have not been able to divide or play with this radical and socialist revolution, based on the principles of Marxism, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism. They have failed. Therefore, the mixture is excellent; [laughter] especially when this mixture is free and is one in which equality and solidarity prevails. That is important, that is what counts.

As we were saying, we wanted to give this a booster shot; a booster shot of youth. We wanted to follow three principles throughout the process of drafting the list of candidates to the PCC Central Committee.

Merit was not excluded from this process. No, merit was not excluded. We were trying to find those with merit from among the bases, the various sectors, the state, the Armed Forces, Interior Ministry, mass organizations, and the party. However, there were three basic principles always present.

As I told you today, the issue of women was important. Women in our country were discriminated against, horribly discriminated against. I explained very clearly what role women were expected to play in past society. Little girls were prepared for marriage, hopefully with a bourgeois. Those little girls not intended for marriage were assigned the role of housekeeper; sometimes married housekeepers. But the main role that capitalism reserved for women was the one played in a brothel; open or hidden prostitution -- there are many ways to cloak prostitution. We remember how they were chosen for their beauty to work in stores, in those big stores of the rich; to work in bars, hotels, and other places. There are many ways to cloak prostitution, preparing those little girls for marriage, to be sold to the highest bidder, was a hidden form of prostitution. That was the bourgeois society, the capitalist society. But the revolution changed all that and freed women.

But there was still some prejudice, and Raul was recalling the first time we organized a platoon of women. We had to separate some rifles -- well, we did not have that many rifles, but we had to separate some 20 rifles -- M-1 semi-automatic and light carbines. What a battle that was. I had to intervene to prove that women could also be excellent soldiers. But the rebels protested, almost all of them protested. Many would say: How can you send a woman? I do not have a rifle, or I have this old rifle. And I would tell them: We are going to give that comrade that good rifle you think you should have simply because she is a better soldier than your are. This was the excuse I used back then. What is most surprising is that the women did prove they are excellent soldiers. The first time that platoon -- the one we name Mariana Grajales -- went into combat, their leader was wounded on a bridge. Usually the rebels, the unconventional troops, would withdraw when their leader was wounded or killed; but those comrades -- all of them newcomers -- continued to fight, destroyed the enemy troops, picked up their wounded leader, took him to the rearguard, and collected all the weapons. [applause] We have seen many similar cases.

I used numbers to explain my point. Half the population is made up of women; they have excellent revolutionary qualities. However, only 21 percent, approximately 21 percent of the members of the party are women. This is irrefutable proof that there are social, historic, and other types of circumstances that limit, obstruct, and hinder the development of women with society. The truth is that the revolution was much more popular among women than among men. This was because women were among the discriminated and oppressed sector that was freed by the revolution. Twenty-one percent of party members are women. It is true that the party was born in the factories, and the labor sector is made up mostly of men, but also because of discrimination women had little access to jobs. This was part of our tradition, what we inherited from that old society based on classes, the society of exploiters. This explains why women are represented with only 21 percent of party membership, even though the women are a part of the most revolutionary and most enthusiastic sector. They have given proof of this in the area of defense; in the organization of the territorial troop militia [MTT]; 1.8 million women volunteered for this. Hundreds upon thousands of women form the MTT and tens of thousands, 20,000 cadres, command cadres, are prepared. The woman's discipline is superior; her devotion to the activities is superior to the devotion displayed by the men. The first units of women officers have joined the army. Fifty-five percent of the country's technical force is made up of women.

At the time of the Second PCC Congress only 12.89 percent of the members were women; after the booster shot we raised it to 21 percent.

The same situation is experienced among youths, and this is bad because youths must be the source of more just ideas, more balanced ideas. A high percentage of comrades are members of the youths but a low percentage within the party. A similar situation was experienced within the people's government. When the people were ready to choose they would say: Well, this one has children, this one this, this one that, and they would choose men. The people, the popular masses, are enough proof. The people are the ones who suggest candidates, and they choose. Well, then, the people discriminate. That is the truth; we see it in history. Despite the booster shot the percentage remains at 12.89. [sentence as heard]

I tell you that sex discrimination has been more prevalent than ethnic or racial discrimination or whatever you want to call it, because of the color of the skin. [laughter] Because on the other one we have made great progress. But on the other one we have historic consequences, historic heritage. Because the same happened with women. The black sector was discriminated against. In slavery, which was one of the most terrible things colonialism did and which lasted centuries, there were tens of millions of men and women who were taken from Africa, enslaved to do work whites did not dare to do in this torrid and tropical climate. But this also happened in the cold north. They had slaves in mild climate areas to pick cotton and other hard work. Our country had slavery until 1886; it has been a century. Later slavery ended, but neocolonialism came, and the Yankees brought us all their racial prejudices; they established them here. I already told you about how there were some schools, the first school I attended until the fifth grade admitted some blacks if they could pay, but other schools, Colegio Dolores, Colegio de Belen, private, religious schools, did not admit blacks. I already told you today the reasons they gave. They appeared to be compassionate when they said: Poor things, since they are so few they are going to feel bad [laughter], but they were not admitted even if they could pay, and very few could pay. Of course, the children of the bourgeoisie graduated, they went to the university, had access to everything. Some poorer sectors, middle-class people, some workers made efforts, but it was almost impossible to have access to those educational levels if they were black. Then there were those people who lived in the poorer areas, in the miserable villages that existed here, in the huts: descendents of Haitians and Jamaicans. I greeted with great pleasure two of those recently elected to the Central Committee. They are two comrades named Robinson, a brother and a sister. They are siblings, and each one lives on their own in two distant places. Havana and Moa. They are originally from Guantanamo. They are outstanding people; they are both young. I asked them: Where did your parents or grandparents come from? From Jamaica. Those Jamaicans migrated to cut cane in Guantanamo. Those two siblings are today elected members with full voting rights in the new Central Committee elected by this congress. [applause] They are two siblings with high levels of academic performance and degrees, great education; they are outstanding. This is possible now. But we still have the heritage, and I say discrimination is an unfair thing that creates rejection and even inferiority complexes in humans; it affects people. But the whites did not live in the lots, the ghettos, the poorest places, the huts, in all those places where they had no schooling, no possibilities. That was the nucleus of lesser culture. I explained that that had an effect.

Also, the group with a better cultural background is able to guide their children in education, help them, encourage them. I explained that for that reason we divided vocational schools by municipalities. There are some municipalities that have more groups; maybe Havana has groups with more education. This was done so that regardless of these conditioning factors of family origin opportunity was present. All that has had an influence.

It is estimated -- an arbitrary estimate -- I explained today that 34 percent of the population is black or mixed race. I say arbitrary because 100 percent have some nonwhite blood, no matter how Spanish they may be. Arabs lived in Spain for 8 centuries. They have at least Middle Eastern blood; they were called Moors, and they are darker than white Europeans. But 34 percent of the population is considered black or mixed race. Black and mixed sectors of the population give wider support because the bourgeois was white. I never met a black sugar mill owner, because they were American, and no black American owned a sugar mill. They were rich whites. I never met a black landowner, not one, or owners of large stores, large industries, large businesses. Maybe there were some in the liberal professions; lawyers, scarce doctors, some with improvised facilities. The majority of those who went to Miami were the rich and white bourgeoise.

Black and mixed sectors completely supported the revolution. Why? They were poor and discriminated against for the color of their skin. That leaves a historic legacy, because of the ones who are trained, the ones who are doing this and that. A huge young mass has risen -- because the revolution is young even though it is 27 years old -- but tens of thousands, hundreds of thousand of young black and mixed race youths have enrolled in technological schools, pre-university schools, and universities everywhere and are proving more and more outstanding.

The correction of historic injustice cannot be left to spontaneity. It is not enough to establish laws on equality and expect total equality. It has to be promoted in mass organizations, in party youth. That is why I said in the report that there should be a representation of the ethnic composition, and we cannot expect women, blacks, mixed race people to be promoted spontaneously. It has to be the work of the party, because we need to straighten out what history has twisted. [prolonged applause]

Therefore we gave ourselves a booster shot of youth. This is now the source for party replacements. I already explained how it was formed. It was not that someone said in a subjective way: I am going to select them.

The party asked the provinces, the party in the provinces, to send in their lists with the names of those comrades who, regardless of their color, filled the requirements to be alternate members of the Central Committee. The party asked them to include the names of the women and the black or mestizo comrades who met the requirements in those lists. There were several cases in which the woman presented is black and young, others were older. Through this system the list of candidates for the Central Committee included 233 names. Consultations were carried out with the mass organizations. They contributed with their lists. We looked into companeros who are holding important positions, who are members of the people's government, members of the Central Committee. We studied the lists of the members of the provincial executive committees, giving speical attention to those comrades under 35 years of age -- some were older -- and in this manner the list of candidates rose to 260 comrades. In each case we studied the candidate's files, background, and everything about them, and this is how we have called the source for party replacements, of candidates. This was done through objective measures. I explained earlier, and it proves this point, that I had two candidates in mind; two young and not well known people -- those who are well known are present in everyone's mind -- but I was thinking of young, unknown people with their own merits. Two names came to my mind. When I looked at the lists that had been drawn up following this system, the names of those two comrades were there. As president of the candidate's commission I did not propose any names for this source of party replacements. We followed a system to select the candidates.

Naturally, in the final list practically all the women who were within the source for party replacements were appointed. Most of the black companeros are on the list; the young companeros who met the requirements are also on the list.

Also on the list are some comrades with many merits who were not within this category. To mention an example, the director of the Ameijeiras, the best hospital in our country, I would even dare say that it is the best hospital in Latin America, which is giving medicine a tremendous boost and in which the director represents the efforts of all the doctors, technicians, and scientists who have worked there, a man with many qualifications --we could have chosen five or ten people who work there -- but we chose one to be included in the list of candidates. We did this because they have offered the country a great service. As is the case of the comrade who went into space. He did not go into space just by chance; he went into space because he was a great combatant, a man with excellent qualifications, chosen for pilot training, an excellent pilot and unit leader with excellent human moral and revolutionary qualities. A man like him could have been chosen a member of the Central Committee before going into space, but he had made it into space. He was, therefore promoted as a symbol.

I explained clearly that it was impossible for someone to say that the most qualified are included on the list. This country has more than 500,000 militants and another 500,000 youths; there are hundreds upon thousands of qualified people; hundreds of thousands with great qualifications. The least we could do is try to have the great masses represented in the Central Committee. There are some people in this country who are so qualified that they cannot even be promoted. They must be left to do what they are doing. They do the country much more good by staying where they are. We had already established, as a fundamental principle, that a Communist does not aspire to office. He does not aspire to an office or honors. [applause] The party is the one that promotes him. The party tries to choose him to represent the great masses. They are the ones who are important; great masses who are full of history and qualifications. We based our selection on all these qualifications, merits, and background.

We must trust our youth. Today I recalled that the average age among those of us who started the armed struggle was 22 or 23 years old. Yet we felt ourselves capable of beginning a revolution. I was slightly older, I was 26 years old. When the revolution triumphed, the large majority of the combatants were only 30 years old, yet despite our lack of experience we felt that we were quite capable. If we had had the necessary experience we probably would have backed off; we would have turned into conservatists. Fortunately, we were not aware of our lack of experience. [Castro chuckles] We did not hesitate in undertaking the path of the revolution. In the long run it advanced. Therefore, we must trust our youths. Today we can enjoy the privilege of combining all the things that we did not have; experience, impetuousness, the energy received from others. We must promote our youths without fear. [applause] We must promote our youths who have served in the Army, who have worked, who have produced. This is very important. As we mentioned in our main report, every youth that we promote should have served in the Army, should have worked, or should have produced. However, we must not be apprehensive regarding the promotion of our youths. Time passes; years accumulate history, and if we were to live off history we would have remained at 51. [not further explained] We have now dropped to 47. In 5 years it may go up again to 52. Therefore, it is necessary to promote our youths.

Well then, following these suggestions we drafted the lists of candidates. Today the number of women chosen equals 18.24 percent of the members and alternate members of the Central Committee. If we count the alternate members alone we find that the percentage is higher. Well, we are nearing that 21 percent which is the proportion of women in the party. Blacks and mestizos, the admitted blacks and mestizos, [laughter] well, no one was hiding this fact in the past but no one cared to ask. This question was erased in our constitution. Within the party we have to put down a little mark because we have to see how this policy of proportion advances and how each of the sectors is represented. However, no one was asked whether he was or was not. Why should we? In the past one only asked that question for discrimination purposes.

The situation is different now, so we ask. That is why Rizo [changes thought] I think that Rizo appeared as white. He had no mark or notation, and he was telling me that he has his great-grandmother's manumission certificate or paper; she was an authentic African slave. Risquet is a mixture of black and Chinese or Asian... [changes thought] I do not know if it is Chinese, Southeast Asian, Korean. [Castro laughs] I do not know where Risquet's family came from. He also has some white blood. What? From Canton? Well, you should know. [laughter] Anyway, if we include all of them we will have more; however, we already have something. Well, if we add up all those who openly admit it, we will come up with approximately 28.44 percent. We are close to the same proportion of those who are members in the party.

This is a promotion policy, and we are fully satisfied with it. We saw it today when... [changes thought] In the first Central Committee. That same policy, of advocating an overall renewal, has been enforced at the Politburo; more than 40 percent of the Politburo has been renewed. This was extremely difficult... [changes thought] Imagine, they are comrades who we seen constantly, comrades with great historical attributes. If you want to have an idea of the firmness and rigor with which the policy has been enforced, I will give you some examples. Comrade Ricardo Castro is one of the comrades included in the Central Committee renewal; he is a labor hero, a man with extraordinary historical attributes. [applause] He is a comrade who has become a model of simplicity and humility; he is an example in every sense. See what worthy comrades have been renewed to enforce a policy! It was a matter of renewal or death. Comrades like Braulio Maza are difficult to find: he is also a labor hero. [applause]

Our comrades have fulfilled many roles, but we initially agreed to distribute the responsibilities even better. There were many who were members of the national assembly, Central Committee Council of Ministers, etc. It was necessary to redistribute them; some would be in charge of one responsibility, others in charge of another responsibility; some receive one recognition, others receive another recognition. Well, the Politburo renewal includes comrades like Ramiro Valdez, who has such important history and merits. [lengthy applause] I remember when we were going to attack the Moncada Barracks and chose the volunteers. Ramiro was among those who volunteered to raid the post, and Ramiro was the one who disarmed the soldier ... [corrects himself] one of the soldiers at the post. I will never forget that. Ramiro also went to Mexico; Ramiro came aboard the Granma; he was in the Sierra Maestra; Ramiro came with Che Guevara for the invasion. [coughs]

It also includes comrades like Guillermo Garcia, [applause] the first peasant who jointed us. [applause] It includes comrades of many attributes, noble spirit, simplicity, and humility like Comrade Sergio Del Valle, who was also an invader and came in with Camilo. [applause] [coughs] It also includes comrades like Jesus Montane. [applause] I remember he was also one of the few comrades who volunteered to raid the Moncada post, and the post was taken. He was later imprisoned; then he came in aboard the Granma; he is a comrade with much history. You may sit down. [people laugh] There are many others to mention, but... [changes thought] There are many beloved comrades; I will not mention them all, but I will mention Armando Acosta, who was also with us in the war, in the Sierra Maestra, etc. [applause] In other words, the Central Committee applied the principle of an overall renewal. The comrades will continue to enjoy all our consideration, affection, and their roles within the revolution. They all had encouraging words at the plenum; Comrade Ramiro spoke on behalf of them all. They were satisfied and abide by the decisions, which they consider just and right. This has represented a great victory, because the comrades understand that this elemental and essential principle of an overall renewal to move forward does not represent a demotion. It is a vital need of the revolution, an I have given you an idea of the way in which we have carried it out, what views have led to these elections.

Well, our Politburo also received a good dose of blacks and women. [applause] This was fully applied; I think that the congress, the Central Committee, have set the example about the policy to be carried out, of renewing everything, of stopping anything which implies an increase in number of members. This is an intelligent policy, because it means promoting the people's attributes, preparing people -- wherever we find them -- if they have the necessary attributes. It would be the most absurd thing in the world if a small group of us believed we were models of virtue and therefore have all the attributes. The people are the ones who have the attributes, because as I said to the comrades a few days ago, one knows that every 100 men include a lot of potential heroes.

This reminds me of our own war. Following the initial setbacks, only a few were left. Many of them became great leaders, including Che and Camilo [applause], and Raul [applause], and Ramiro. [applause] No one could have imagined what attributes men like Che and Camilo had. Che went as a doctor for our troops. Camilo was playful, he was always joking. Who would have guessed the kind of heroes they would turn out to be. That is what I had said: The day that Camilo dies the people will give us more Camilos; when Lazarus dies, many others will replace him during the funeral. [applause]

We have to consider the example of leaders of the old party or the first Marxist-Leninist party, like the comrade who spoke here today, without going too far, Comrade Blas Roca, who directed the People's Socialist Party for so long. [applause]

I remember very well, I will never forget, when Comrade Blas Roca was giving proof of generosity and greatness -- despite the fact that he had directed the Marxist-Leninist party for so many years, and we were carrying out a Marxist-Leninist revolution by uniting all forces and creating a new party -- he met with me and said: I had you the cause of the Marxist-Leninist party. [applause] Now Comrade Blas has given another very useful and valuable example for our people and future generations. He knows the respect we have for him, the special considerations he receives because he deserves them. He wrote a letter dated 31 January 1986, a few days before the congress began, which said: Comrade Fidel Castro and the rest of comrades of the plenum: The last touches are given to the preparations for the third party congress. Undoubtedly it will bring important improvements in the methods and tasks of the party. Its strength is based on close unity with the masses. By considering these perspectives, I am motivated to address you dear comrades to request that I be relieved of the post and commitment of the Central Committee, which I have held proudly until now. I believe that even without that title I will be able to continue to contribute in some things, like the final efforts to approve the civil code, which is so important for the complete institutionalization of the revolution with which, with Fidel's leadership and guided by the Marxist-Leninist ideology, socialism is being built. Communist greetings, always faithful to the revolution and loyal to its principles, Blas Roca. [prolonged applause]

Despite Comrade Blas Roca's letter, and following the idea that there are three men who, for their history, prestige, the glories they have given our country, and their personal merits, regardless of their age, we should hold as symbols in the Central Committee while they live. They are Comrade Blas Roca, Comrade Fabio Grobart, and Comrade Nicolas Guillen. They were elected.[applause]

I am pleased to be able to fully explain this policy to our distinguished guests, to our congress, with whom we had already spoken, and to all our people, to domestic and foreign reporters. It is a correct policy, a fair policy a revolutionary policy. It is a proof of unity, of the cohesion of our party, our people, the soundness of our principles. As I said during the plenum, the Central Committee is one family, from the most modest grassroot militant to the one with the highest responsibility of the party.

We are all absolutely the same. We follow the same rules, we are one family in the party; only one family outside the party and within the party. [applause] No matter where we are -- within the Politburo or outside the Politburo, within the Central Committee or outside the Central Committee, within the congress or outside the nucleus -- our people, our party will always be as one fist and one heart.

Fatherland or Death, we will overcome! [prolonged applause].

This is not the closing speech, this is the one preceding the speech. [laughter] But I promise I will speak a little when we are about to end. I believe I have said the most important things I had to say. I now invite the elected Politburo and alternate Politburo member comrades and all comrades who are supposed to come to the stage to come. I myself do not know, I believe the secretaries have to come too. [laughter] We also want Comrade Fabio and Comrade Blas to come to the stage and accompany us. [applause]

Central Committee, Alternates Named

FL081930 [Editorial Report] Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish at 0050 GMT on 8 February announces the names of the newly elected members of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. As the names are read, photographs and the names of each member are shown. The Central Committee members are: Jose Abrahantes Fernandez, Rogelio Acevedo Gonzalez, Armando Acosta Cordero, Jose M. Acosta Santana, Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Carlos Aldana Escalante, Nieves A. Alemany Aguilera, Roberto Damian, Alfonso Gonzalez, Rodrigo Alvarez Cambras, Abelardo Alvarez Gil, Emilio Aragones Navarro, Argelia Balboa Monzon, German Barreiro Carames, Faustino Beato Morejon, Joaquin L. Benavides Rodriguez, Jesus Bermudez Cutino, Joaquin Bernal Camero, Urbelino S. Betancourt Cruces, Flavio Bravo Pardo, Francisco R. Caballero Casanova, Miguel Jose Cano Blanco, Dora Carcano Araujo, Tomas B. Cardenas Garcia, Jose Felipe Carneado Rodriguez, Julio Casas Regueiro, Leopoldo Cintras Frias, Xionara Contreras Piedra, Sergio Corrieri Hernandez, Homero de la Paz Crabb Valdes, Francisco J. Cruz Bourzac, Pedro M. Chavez Gonzalez, Faure Chomon Mediavilla, Asela de los Santos Tamayo, Sergio del Valle Jimenez, Joel Domenech Benitez, Luis Orlando Dominguez Muniz, Fabian Escalante Font, Juan Escalona Reguera, Ramon Espinosa Martin, Antonio Esquivel Yedra, Eduardo Fernandez Boada, Pedro Fernandez Diaz, Carlos Fernandez Gondin, Oscar Fernandez Mell, Rosario Fernandez Perera, Elcira Fernandez Torres, Gustavo Fleitas Ramirez, Rigoberto Garcia Fernandez, Guillermo Garcia Frias, Santos Godoy Hernandez, Ismael Gonzalez Gonzalez, Jose Gonzalez Torres, Fabio Brogart, Nicolas Guillen Batista, Melba Hernandez Rodriguez del Rey, Alfredo Hondal Gonzalez, Omar H. Iser Mojena, Alfredo Jordan Moral, Carlos Lage Davila, Juana Teresa Leyva Torres, Jorge Lezcano Perez, Francisco Linares Calvo, Jose Linares Valdes, Nestor Lopez Cuba, Manuel Lopez Lopez, Jose A. Lopez Moreno, Rogelio Lopez Sotolongo, Jose Loyola Fernandez, Orlando Lugo Fonte, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Armando Manresa Gonzalez, Tanya Manzanares Ayala, Pascual Martinez Gil, Angel Mena Indelan, Jorge Enrique Mendoza Reboredo, Raul Mendez Tomassevich, Humberto Miguel Fernandez, Jose Miyar Barruecos, Jesus Montane Oropesa, Alfredo Morales Cartaya, Angel Rosendo Moreno Boffil, Jose Alberto Naranjo Morales, Arnaldo Ochoa Sanchez, Rene Penalver Valdes, Humberto Perez Gonzalez, Faustino Perez Hernandez, Antonio Perez Herrero, Manuel Pineiro Losada, Marcos J. Portal Leon, Rodolfo Puente Ferro, Joaquin Quinta Sola, Fidel Ramos Perera, Maria C. Reyes Fernandez, Roberto Robaina Gonzalez, Gladys M. Robinson Agramonte, Blas Roca Calderio, Pedro Manuel Roche Alvarez, Sonia Rodriguez Cardona, Rene Rodriguez Cruz, Luis Rodriguez Hernandez, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Antonio Rodriguez Maurell, Pedro Ross Lea, Victor E. Schueg Colas, Arnaldo Socarras Miranda, Julio Tejas Perez, Diocles Torralba Gonzalez, Casimira Torres Jauma, Julio Trujillo Aguero, Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Jorge Valdes Rodriguez, Rafael Valdes Valdes, Raul Valdes Vivo, Adolfo Juan Valdivia Dominguez, Elida Valle Fernandez, and Fernando Vecino Alegret.

The alternate members are: Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, Julian Alvarez Blanco, Ramon Andollo Valdes, Felix Baranda Columbie, Martha Bosch Diaz, Raul Castellanos Lage, Pastor Castell-Florit Serrate, Barbara Castillo Cuesta, Marcia Cobas Ruiz, Magda Cortina Licea, Dora Cosme Diaz, Eugenio Cuevas Ibanez, Adolfo Diaz Suarez, Omar Dinsa Despaigne, Ana Exposito Rodriguez, Augusto Fajardo Pi, Eladio Fernandez Civico, Manuel Fernandez Crespo, Orlando Freyre Rivero, Nidia Frometa Matos, Maria de los Angeles Garcia Alvarez, Oscar de Jesus Garcia Cabrera, Francisco Garcia Ferrer, Elda Garcia Garcia, Jose Ramon Garcia Gil, Mirtha E. Garcia Llorca, Yadira E. Garcia Vera, Jose Antonio Gell Noa, Raul Francisco Gomez Cabrera, Olga Gomez Cortes, Evidio Gomez Gonzalez, Velia Gonzalez Abreu, Luis Gonzalez Acosta, Hiram Gonzalez Perez, Addegunde Gonzalez Rivas, Carmen Gutierrez Cepero, Arnaldo Jerez Santiesteban, Reynaldo Larduet Despaigne, Victoriano Lemus Rivero, Mario R. Leon Miguez, Carlos M. Lezcano Perez, Manuel de Jesus Limonta Vidal, Silvano Linares Viltres, Julian Lopez Diaz, Alvaro Lopez Miera, Mercedes Llano Montane, Jorge Matos Bello, Coralia Mazar Antunez, Gustavo Milian Rivero, Rafael Moracen Limonta, Ermelinda Morales Lopez, Margarita de la Sena Navarrete Navarro, Tomas Oviedo Hormaza, Fidel Parra Santoya Natividad Pedroso Kirkwood, Pedro Miguel Perez Betancourt, Manuel Perez Hernandez, Sergio Perez Lezcano, Emilio Pimienta Veloz, Vicente Pineda Vasallo, Juan Robinson Agramonte, Francisco Roca Iglesias, Samuel Rodiles Planas, Mirta Rosa Rodriguez Alonso, Julio Rodriguez Curbelo, Miguel Rodriguez Diaz, Adolfo Rodriguez Nodals, Alejandro Ronda Marrero, Jose Ruiz Campos, Eduardo Sanchez Alberro, Manuel Sarmiento Sotelo, Jaime Smith Pridde, Milagros Karina Soto Aguero, Romarico Sotomayor Garcia, Maria Suarez Campos, Arnando Tamayo Mendez, Osvaldo Umpierrez Suarez, Jose A. Verdecia Ramirez, and Manuel Vila Cruz.

Raul Castro Address

FL081743 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0041 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Speech by General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the PCC, at the closing ceremony of the Third PCC Congress at the Palace of Conventions in Havana -- live]

[Text] Comrade delegates and guests, we will go to a 30-minute recess, and then we will hear some brief conclusions. Comrade Fidel has already explained that his words represented a pre-closure. However, following the recess and once the next activity has concluded, we will see you at the reception in which all the delegates and guests will participate.

Prior to the recess, it is mandatory for us to state -- on behalf of you all -- our gratitude, first of all, to our working class, which is represented by a small group of heroes in the Republic of Cuba, which produces all our material and spiritual riches; to our dear peasants, basic support of the rebel army during the struggle against the Batista tyranny; to our heroic women, who have accompanied us for over a century of difficult toiling, sharing all their men's sacrifices -- sometimes working more than all of us, following their normal 8-hour day, in all the household chores. They are the fundamental educators of all our children.

We also wish to thank our beautiful youths, our young pines; we are proud to see that they have aptly confirmed our hopes that they will surpass us, as proved in the recently elected Central Committee. [applause] Lastly,

I want to thank the revolution's most beautiful gift, our Pioneers, who gladden our hearts and whom we always seek out when problems, obstacles, and difficulties embitter our lives momentarily. Our happiness returns whenever we establish contact with any group of our small Pioneers. To all of them, thank you. [applause]

In addition, I will preside over this meeting for a short time, and I do not want to be outdone by Carlos Rafael, Risquet, and Osmani, who said some flowery phrases before and after presenting the speakers. [laughter] I am in charge of introducing Comrade Fidel, but when the session -- the last one of this magnificent congress -- restarts, he will get up and stand there without asking my permission, because he is quite well known and does not need my introduction.

I think I share your most intimate sentiments when thanking our people for giving us a Marti during the most difficult times of the 19th century, when all the sister Latin American republics had already cast aside the colonial yoke, availing themselves of the historic opportunity created by Napoleon's invasion in Spain early in the last century; when along with Puerto Rico -- which is still groaning under the colonial yoke -- we were the last subjugated republic. We also have to thank our people, because this time we were not the last ones to achieve the first independence; we were the first in achieving the second and definite independence. We also thank our people, because they gave us a Fidel in the 20th century! Thank you, Fidel! [applause; shouts; chanting]

Fidel Castro's Closing Speech

PA080541 Havana International Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Speech by President Commander Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and Ministers of Cuba, at the close of the Third PCC Congress at the Palace of Conventions in Havana -- recorded]

[Text] Distinguished guests, dear delegates: Now, as an award for our perseverance, efforts, and patience, we reach the end of the congress. I promised to be brief, and I intend to be so, as much as possible. We must remember there will be a reception, and some of the guests want to go out tonight. Despite my reference to patience, I think, nevertheless, that our congress has been short. I sincerely think we could have used one more day. We thought about this while considering the time we had available, and of the need and pleasure to listen to our foreign guests. We kept a list of all those who talked, and there seemed to be a contradiction with the nature of the congress, which at times seemed like an international meeting, since the nature of a national congress deals only with the problems of the party and the country. I asked if there was a contradiction, but finally I concluded that there was no contradiction; and there was time to cover both aspects. As to the experience received in this congress, we could have used one more day to further discuss the topics broached at the congress.

True, we have said before that the days in which the congress takes place is but the culmination of a long process that begins in the ranks. The congress in fact gets under way months before, where all the problems are amply discussed, and which at the end is actually a summary. Perhaps our guests are unable to get a clear view of our problems and difficulties, what we are analyzing, and how we are going to resolve our many problems. They will take with them the impression of what the report contains, but the report, despite being long -- marathonic, as some foreign correspondents call it -- actually took 6, no, 5 hours and over 40 minutes to read. If they had listened to the first congress report, in which we had to make a length recount, they would no doubt have really called it marathonic.

However, the report is a systhesis where the issues are analyzed generally, despite being long. There are many things to analyze, and, of course, often we must advance somewhat superficially. We needed more debate, more participation.

Starting from the motions submitted by the comrades and the intervention made by the comrades, we must discuss here in the congress, like we do at the national assembly and everywhere else, all the fundamental topics brought up. I think that if we had had one more day, we could have discussed our problems for 7 or 8 hours without sacrificing a single speaker. I realize how valuable it is to us the intervention of the guest delegations, and we cannot do without them. [applause]

That is why I think that the next congress, if the comrades of Santiago earn that honor with their work in the coming years, added to their great historic feats, the congress of Santiago de Cuba could last 5 days. Thus, we could participate more in the debate of our fundamental problems with absolute freedom and frankness, and show our guests that, no matter how serious or thorny the problems may be, we are capable of discussing them, and that our delegates know more than just reading a paper; that they know how to discuss and broach any topic without any fear to do so. [applause]

This congress, in which we have discussed at length all our vital issues, has been most fruitful. We have approved the project, we could say -- as we have not yet turned it into a program, but as a program project, which was not concluded.

The international news agencies, which live off the news, have lent an important service, I cannot deny it. Sometimes they report party of what is happening in the world somewhat tendentiously, but even so, we do get information from the capitalist agencies, which we do not yet recieve from our agencies, because, unfortunately, the socialist news agencies are not yet sufficiently developed. Much news is distributed throughout the world as they have the monopoly of many technical means to distribute the news.

They even reported that the fact that the congress was postponed to February was a sign of big debates and problems among us. They do not realize we had a year loaded with work. We had to dedicate much time, particularly to the issue of the foreign debt and the economic crisis affecting Latin American and the world. We had to spend much time with our cadres to discuss the problems of the economy and the problems of defense.

That is why at the end, we had no time to hold it at the scheduled date, as we could not prepare all the documents, mainly those related to the program. Besides, the 5-year plan was not ready, containing the economic policies. They talked a lot, and speculated about supposed problems, difficulties, discussions, and so forth. Again they come back, like that day when they killed me off, at the same time that they invited me to the funeral, [laughter] not many days ago, to confuse the wishes with the facts. We worked, and we wanted to work better; therefore, we had no choice but to postpone the congress several days. This was cause for much speculation. Our congress, however, has been most productive.

This program draft has undoubtedly been one of the most important and most valuable documents. It is very important. We will see how the discussion of its goes with all the people, with all the members, with all the workers, with all the youths, and with all the women, with the people in general, so that we can improve on it, make it more perfect. Then we will meet again. I am glad that it has been postponed, because we will be seeing our faces again by the end of the year to discuss this draft and to making it a party program for the next 15 to 20 years. I want our enemies to know that as a general rule, we not only carry out our revolutionary political programs, but we can go beyond them.[applause]

The guidelines for more limited matters which are very important were discussed. These guidelines are the measures we are going to take precisely to improve, to bring to perfection our effort.

The commissions held their discussions and gave their approvals. The congress approved solutions about the economy's aim, the party's statutes, the administrative political division and, at the end, a more specific resolution about foreign policy. They are all very important documents. I think the most important thing about all this is the moment in which we are living.

Our friends of the capitalist news media, -- I am not going to say that they are completely subjective -- once in a while they make some objective reports, but the general rule was to emphasize the report's critical aspects. They took care to stress their criticisms, which were extensive, precise, categorical, and strong. Ah, but they said very little about the great achievements of the revolution during this period. They said very little about the defense. They spoke very little about the heroic deeds we have carried our in defense in order to become a hard bone for imperialism to swallow. [applause]

They said nothing about the efforts, the human energy, and the material resources invested in defense in these 5 years. Why have we had to do this? We know how many hundreds of millions have been invested in defense, which could have been spent on schools, hospitals, homes, roads, and many other things. But we had to do it. It hurt to do it, but we did it with pleasure. It hurt us to do it, but we were highly convinced that we had to. We realize perfectly that this is a socialist country, which does not live on the arms race; it lives on development. It knows that all that money spent on arms, on fortresses and trenches, can be used for other things, much more useful. But the trenches are more useful now, because they will help us survive. However, if we did not have the need to survive, if survival were guaranteed, how much more we could invest in houses, hospitals, recreational centres, playgrounds, and other things, in addition to more industries, more athletic installations. They do not say even one word about this, there is nothing but silence about the achievements of the revolution.

Only one news agency reported that for the year 1990, there will be one doctor for every 284 people, which is outstanding even for the world's most developed countries. You know that one doctor for every 284 people is outstanding. [applause] In two more 5-year periods, after 1990, we will have one doctor for less than 200 people. It would seem that we have more than we need -- no we do not. When we have 65,000 doctors in the year 2000, which is a conservative estimate, we will have to graduate 10,000 more, as a reserve, so that our doctors can have 1 year of vaction every 7 years, to improve their knowledge. No other developed country has this. There is a very famous university, where professors, a group of professors, receive the so-called sabbatical year. Here doctors, nurses, health technicians, professors, and teachers will receive this benefit as work productivity increases, which we are going to increase and are increasing, so that practically all university technicians can benefit from the principle of the sabbatical year with salary, because, Mr Capitalists, these are the advantages of socialism. [applause]

Mr Capitalists, we know more about politics than you do, because we base our conclusions on the interpretation of scientific laws. Mr Capitalists, we are more creative than you are, because productivity kills you. It creates unemployment and disaster. You want to live off of war, off the arms race. You want to live like vultures, like vampires. You want to live off the blood of others, off the blood spilled on the battlefields, of the profit obtained from the arms factory to kill. Mr Capitalists, we are much more rational and wiser than you are, and also braver. We are more confident and capable, because we are able to criticize and be self-critical. [applause]

I would like to ask Mr Reagan, almighty powerful Reagan, to criticize himself about the number of outrages, squandering, and crimes he has committed in these years. We hear nothing but the apology, the super apology, of developed capitalist society, of the society of vampires, living off the blood of the worker, of the blacks, of the Indian, of the African, the Asian, the Latins, the Vietnamese, and of their own sons, on which capitalism was built. Capitalism is manufacturing the arms that can exterminate mankind, that can cause universal suicide.

The talent of the immense majority of scientists is being used for that, not to fight diseases, cancer, and heart diseases, not to save lives, not to prolong life, but to spread death and destroy life.

The almighties in their sclerotic [words indistinct] and decadent [word indistinct] cannot stand analysis or self-criticism, because they deify and worship the consumer society.

They are unable to tell the truth. They live on lies, confusion, and misinformation. They even distort the minds of the youth. What a difference there is between their youths and ours, these youths, these pioneers, these young people who are ready, from the time they are 14 years old, to go on missions in defense of the fatherland, if necessary.

This morning, I read an international dispatch reporting on a survey which said that adolescents in the United States -- the university students make up the most conservative sector, the people who are the greatest lovers of money -- the report said that the youths who were surveyed said that they should make more and more money. This is imbued in them by the propaganda. This is the alienation of which Karl Marx spoke: the love of money that is the basis of life in that society of vultures, that society of lies.

They are deforming the minds of the youth . This has to worry us, because we are the neighbors of a powerful country with advanced technology, which poisons its youth , its adolescents, and is giving them a mentality that is increasingly inclined toward money, business, egotism, and, in short, toward imperialism. This has to worry us.

However, the people in that society do not criticize themsleves, do not practice self-criticism. What they evoke in us is a pitying, scornful laugh. They have not realized, and it is better that they do not realize, that the revolution is at its peak, that the revolution has never been stronger, [applause] that it has never been as strong and as solid in every way. Militarily, it has never been stronger. Never. Never.

We are three times stronger than this Mr Reagan. He became president and began to threaten that he would wipe us off the face of the earth. This gentleman made insinuations, even saying that socialism is an aberration that had to disappear from the face of the earth. What those words made me think of mostly was Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf." He was crazy enough to say and to repeat that socialism should disappear from the face of the earth, and this was more or less what Reagan said 5 years ago, which led us to give a strong answer, to the effect that we were not about to endure such a policy, and that he would not get anywhere with that policy.

They are beginning to understand a little better, right, the fact that he did not frighten anyone. No one here was frightened. The number of the brave here has multiplied. The number of fighters has multiplied. The number of weapons has multiplied. That was the result of the threats. They were not successful here, or anywhere else. They do not realize that we are stronger. If they weren't so stupid, they would realize this.

We are stronger and in a much more solid position economically. Our average annual growth rate is 7.3. Very few dispatches reported this. Let them compare this with what happened in the capitalist world, and what happened in Latin America. An average growth rate of 7.3. They said almost nothing about this. This was our success in the economic area.

They do not realize that we are at our peak in every way. Our party is stronger and more hardened, with more influence than ever. We are better prepared than ever to combat precisely all those things that we mentioned in the political part of my report.

In a sense, some of these problems are historical. I have said that we have not yet been able to guarantee the same level of activity in all the provinces. This refers to economic activity. We have guaranteed the levels of medical, educational, and defense activities, but the same levels of economic activity cannot be achieved in a 5-year period. We have called attention to this. We have been making an effort in this regard for some time.

Otherwise, why is there an $80 million factory in Santiago de Cuba, and why is there a bottle factory in Tunas, why is the (KTP3) factory in Holguin, why is there an agricultural tools factory, why are there giant investments in northern Orient, and all the factories we have constructed in Guantanamo? It is still not sufficient because our population in the eastern provinces, which were the most backward and underdeveloped, increased at twice the rate of the population in Havana and the western provinces. We called attention to this because we had not given sufficient attention to this problem. We called attention to this by giving attention to it. It is our duty.

So as not to extend ourselves, we did not mention in the report that Granma, all of Granma's peasant communities and mountains, have their family doctor. By the end of this year, all the mountains in Guantanamo will have their family doctor. Next year, all the mountains in the country's eastern region will have their family doctor long before the country's cities and long before the capital of the Republic. [applause]

What the capital of the Republic will have in 1994, perhaps a bit sooner, all the mountains of Oriente will have in 1987. I have not talked about that. No other country has that or anything like it.

So we know where the problems are, we have identified them well. We would prefer to exaggerate them, rather than hide them. We would prefer to exaggerate them, as that is better than reducing them in magnitude because our state and party are in a better position than ever to conduct a critical analysis which has dozens of points. We must fight now like warriors in an orderly line and attack each and every one of those points.

One of the objectives of our party, our state, and our mass organizations was to point it out here, to point out the goal, because when you have a group of riflemen, someone always says: That is the target, so the company, battalion, division, or army can fire. The people's army said: There, those are the targets. Fire with all you have and fight all that, and in 1990 the party must come here again to review what it has done concerning each of those points and what new problems have emerged.

Watch it, there has been criticism of the bad quality of many products. Naturally, we did not say that our cheeses here are as good as the best in the world or anywhere else, [laughter] that our (Copelia) ice creams marvel visitors, that our 12 percent alcohol beers, including (Tilma), which is a marvel, has put me in a difficult spot, even though I am not a beer drinker. [laughter] On the occasion of the congress, they have given me a small box with beer, and now I do not know if some day at noon one will want to drink 100 drams of the 12 percent alcohol (Tilma).

I was telling you that I have seen many high-quality things in the food industry. We should continue to make them but we know that we manufacture bad-quality things. We will be implacable, and we already know how to do that. [laughter] We know about all that is going wrong. That is what they do not understand. They want to make propaganda with that. We will see each other in 1990.

What will the rates be, for everything, even the infant mortality rate, because we are going to surpass the United States?

I will not mention a date but we are going to have a better life expectancy than they have. But easy? Ah, it is no longer that difficult. With what we are doing with our family doctors we are going to pass them up. We are going to leave them behind. They are already annoyed about it, you understand? But perhaps they have weapons [applause] they have weapons in outer space. They have their "star wars" but they have a higher infant mortality and a shorter life expectancy even though they made us spend a lot of money with their lunacies. We now have better rates, and we know how to achieve them. The family doctor is a means [words indistict] obesity, smoking, etc., etc.

I don't want to do much of a health campaign here but the time when we will have to discuss that and with more reason among militants of the party whom we don't want to be victims of premature death. [laughter] Some say that I have, I don't know how many tumors. The truth is that the machines haven't discovered them yet but, well, that doesn't frighten me. Everything is because I have stopped smoking. He must have three tumors in the lungs, [they are saying.] I will have to have an x-ray taken just in case these people are correct. [laughter] I don't feel any symptoms. But it is true that I stopped smoking. I can't go around advertising it. Last week a reporter asked me: How strange that I don't see you with your tobacco! In order words, I haven't smoked since such and such a day. I haven't smoked since 26 August. I tried, it worked, and I haven't even missed it.

Now then, why did I do it. I didn't really do it for health. I wasn't sufficiently responsible to do it for health reasons. I did it simply because I understand that we have to undertake a campaign against smoking. I understand it. We are telling the doctors not to smoke. [applause] And I have said it before, I still have to make a sacrifice for public health, but I will do so. I really did it for the public health.

We want the young doctors not to smoke, that there be no smoking in the hospitals. We have to carry out the campaign even if it harms us economically. I gave big publicity to Cuban tobacco. I continue to say that it is great and that what essentially causes cancer is all those cigarettes full of detritus [chinches] and things that the Yankees produce. The other, too, I am not going to say that it does not; I am not going to say that it does not because I would be mistaken. But I can say that our tobacco is great. We will not prohibit it if you want to smoke it, but, well, if it harms us, the world will not end. A campaign against smoking means we lose foreign exchange. It doesn't matter if it means we lose foreign exchange. No, sir. But, meanwhile you can smoke cigars instead of cigarettes. They have less prospects of causing cancer and thus giving more prospects of life. Better advice would be to not smoke anything. We are not going to prefer business at the cost of health. The day that the entire world decides not to smoke we will be happy. As long as it smokes we have to produce it. It is historical, we have been producing it for hundreds of years. It is of good quality.

Well then, as I was saying, we had reached that conviction. Because of that, they turn everything into a big scandal, a big problem. They have made a lot of propaganda about Cuba. The revolution is in its best moments, with its maximum and full capacity.

I have done very well in detecting all the problems, and we must continue discussing them every day. We know we must come here. During the 4th congress, we must analyze all the criticism we have done in all fields. We must analyze what the party has done, what the mass organizations have done, what the state has done. We have detected our problems, and we have analyzed them in order to fight them.

I think we have outlined a good program, and it will probably work out well. Naturally, we are living in a world in which a catastrophe could occur at any moment.

With all the sugar we have, we don't know what new problems may arise tomorrow or the day after.

We are making great savings in fuel. The fuel we save we export again. We are increasing our petroleum production. We are planning to reach 2 million [unit not specified] by the year 1990. We have estimated that. Petroleum is being affected right now. Prices are being severely affected, and naturally this affects us also.

Yes, this factor is unpredictable, but our plans have a level of guarantee that is extraordinary. When we are talking about textile and textile production -- you have heard the conversation -- there are the new large factories that we have completed. There we have a mass of young workers, and we must learn to guide them in an efficient manner so the factories will operate well.

The plans we have discussed here will work out well. We might have to make stronger efforts. Undoubtedly, this drastic and sudden drop in the price of petroleum is seriously affecting our revenue, and we must be aware of this. However, we depend very little on trade with the West. Our trade is mostly based on agreements with the socialist countries.

Thus, we might as well tell our imperialist friends that they should not make great plans. We are now better off than ever before. The revolution is better off than ever before, in much better condition for advancing now more than ever before. I am very optimistic about our country's future, on what we are going to do in the next 5 years. Things are going to be better, more rational, and more comprehensive. All the conditions have been created for that.

We are going to advance to the year 2000 in excellent condition. We are going to defend what ware are creating. We are going to become even stronger in the military aspect; we are going to become stronger every day. We will not lower our guard for a minute, and much less now. I think the imperialists are going to have a hard time. Frankly speaking, I do not see imperialism doing well. [laughter]

To this effect, we can say that this was an excellent congress. It was brief, we must extend it a little longer. We must extend it by 25 percent more, 1 more day. It should last 5 days, rather than 4 days. In that manner, we will have the privilege of having other delegations with us in addition to the distinguished delegations that visited us, [applause] so all of our friends will be with us.

It is necessary to voice our deepest gratitude to our guests. I remember each and every one of them as if I were watching a movie, a brilliant and beautiful page of internationalism. We have had the honor and pleasure of listening to the messages of over 30 delegations. Not all delegates were able to speak because we have a problem with the time factor.

We heard Comrade Ligachev, head of the USSR delegation. His (?message) was cordial, stimulating, a message of support and solidarity. He was the first one to speak, as this corresponds to the relations, truly, to the participation, the tremendous solidarity that the USSR has given us in these 27 years. [applause]

Although we consider that all countries have the same rights and prerogatives, at any rate we cannot disregard the Soviet people's role in history and the role socialism plays in building the first socialist state in the history of mankind. [applause]

One by one, the delegations from the fraternal socialist countries took the stand here. We heard from all the socialist countries members of CEMA, all the friends from the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Mongolia; I hope I have not forgotten anyone from this list, ok? [laughter] [Words indistinct] the CEMA countries. There is always a danger there. Wait a minute, I have not started speaking yet of Asia. Thak you very much. I mentioned Mongolia, because it is a midway, somewhere near the CEMA countries. I am following an order, a very strict order. [laughter] We have many friends, and our friendship goes back many years in history.

Moved, we listened here to the words of our Latin American neighbors and brothers. We listened to the words of Comrade Daniel Ortega [applause] who, despite his tasks in his country -- his attacked country -- in economic, political, diplomatic, and military fields, did not hesitate to come to our country and stay 5 days among us and bring [applause] a message of our dear and admired brothers, the Sandinists, and all the Nicaraguan people, with whom we keep so close ties at all levels.

We had the privilege of listening to the words of heroic Salvadoran combatants. [applause] Comrade Shafik spoke with passion, vehemence, and great conviction and certainty and described the story of this heroic people who, after years of resisting the torrent of the Yankee war technology and that of their most specialized advisers, expressed to us their confidence, their struggles, their victory.

Comrade Commander Leon Sanchez also spoke here on behalf of the heroic Guatemalan combatants. He explained his view, stance, determination, and willingness to find a negotiated political solution and struggle without respite or letup if it is necessary, [applause] because those who struggle for a just cause do not easily lay down their weapons, and those who struggle for principles only for this reason fly the banner of peace and of political convictions.

Here, we have had the opportunity of listening to the beautiful and encouraging words of our Chilean brothers, whom we love so much and with whom we are so much identified, through the always clear, eloquent, persuasive, and emotional voice of Comrade Volodia Teitelboim, [applause] who said this year -- 1986 -- will be a decisive year in the struggle against Pinochet. It reminded me of our struggle in 1956, when we said we would be free in 1956, we committed ourselves too much. We had to fulfill our promises. At that time, people did not have too much faith. Too many promises had been made to the people. We said we would do it in December, but we did it in January. We eliminated Batista. We had taken those words so seriously that we were determined to hijack a plane, if necessary, and land here, if only with 15 or 20 men with rifles. As it turned out, there were fewer of us, but we had given top priority to that promise. I was remembering, now, that it is a coincidence, 30 years later, 1986. But it will be this year. I trust that this year you are going to give Pinochet a hard time, [laughter] but do not grow impatient. If you cannot make it in 1986, it will then be in 1987, or 1988. Do not worry. He will fall, and of that I am sure. [applause] There is no doubt about that. [applause]

We also listened to the always loyal and solidaristic words of our Uruguayan brethen, through the words of our dear Comrade Arismendi, who made us remember [applause] that during the most difficult times, we always had the solidarity of the Uruguayan people, who fought in the streets, who shed their blood, in solidarity with Cuba. [applause] Students and workers died. [applause] This is extraordinary. He thanks us, when we should be the ones to thank the communist brethren, the revolutionary brethren of Latin America for their permanent solidarity with out revolution. [applause]

Through this rostrum, we have heard our African brethren, and I will mention them in order: Angola, our beloved Angolan brothers, our beloved [words indistinct] which is what we call them in Portuguese. They are outstanding fighters, brilliant military chiefs, whose presence here is an expression of the friendship between our two countries. Companero Jose Eduardo dos Santos [applause] is the representative to this congress. He studied in Cuba -- that is why he speaks Spanish and addressed us in Spanish. He was also a member of our national soccer team; he is an outstanding soccer player. [applause] He spoke with affection for our country.

Here, we listened to a man who has many merits and represents a heroic movement that is struggling for the independence of his fatherland. He spoke to us as we are all brothers. Toivo Ja Toivo reminded us of the 18 years he spent in the racist jails. He spent 18 years in jail. [applause]

It is said that when Napoleon was having delusions of grandeur, Illusions of glory, and when he returned from battle -- it is said that he said this, but nobody can confirm this -- he said: Soldiers, from the heights of these pyramids, 40 centuries look upon you. Toivo thought this phrase was brilliant, but I though Toivo was more brilliant. He could have said: Comrades, of the congress, from the heights of this rostrum, 18 years of heroic prison are looking upon you. [applause]

As you know, Marti was in prison. Many patriots were in jail. But 18 years in the racist jails did not make this heroic fighter for the independence of his country yield.

The fighters from South Africa spoke in this rostrum, and we admired them. We admire these fighters every day. They are demolishing the foundations of the racist and fascist regime of apartheid. [applause]

They were nice enough to send us a representative, who also said that it was an honor to be at this tribune. No, comrade representative of the ANC [African National Congress], the honor is ours. It is an honor for us that you have spoken in this tribune [applause] because it was the greeting, the tribute of millions of men and women who, without weapons, fight every day to eliminate one of the most repulsive and inauspicious regimes in the history of the world. Only a Reagan could be the ally of that regime. Only a man of fascist mentality like Reagan could be the ally of that shameful system known as apartheid.

A representative of a very heroic people, who said very beautiful and moving things, is here. He is the representative of the fraternal peoples of Zimbabwe [words indistinct], whose tremendously brave history of struggle for independence against the racists [applause] was always deserving of our admiration. His expressions of solidarity fell on fertile soil, as did his appeal for closer relations between our parties and peoples.

The representative of the heroic Ethiopian people and brave combatants [applause] also spoke here. He brought us the message of our close comrade, President Mengistu, [applause] and all the honor and merit connected with the presence of a people who only a few years ago did away with one of the most obsolete systems in the world, a feudal monarchy, in order to wage a profound revolution.

Our Saharawi brothers spoke here. They are a heroic people who, there, where often times there is not even a little grass or a tree, have maintained a successful struggle against hundreds of thousands of Moroccan soldiers, [applause] supported and armed by imperialism, which has offered them its most sophisticated weapons.

The representative of a people toward which we feel very deep sympathy spoke here, the representative of the sister people of Algeria. [applause] He brought us the greeting of his people who, only a few years after the victory of the revolution, achieved their freedom by fighting against what may well be the most powerful army in Western Europe, showing us once more that there are no weapons, no technology, that can check a people's liberation struggle. This is what (?Algeria's) history teaches us.

We were addressed by the representative of the heroic Palestinian people, [applause] who brought us the greeting of those brave combatants divested of their land, divested of their independence, divested of their homeland, who have struggled, are struggling, and will struggle until the Palestinian people's legitimate rights are restored.

We were addressed by the representative of the fraternal Syrian people, a brave and heroic people, [applause] who are fighting in the first trench against the strategic allies of Yankee imperialism. We were also addressed by the representatives of the liberated peoples of Southeast Asia. We were addressed by the representative of that beloved and always admired, extraordinary Vietnamese people. [applause]

Their expert combatants of war involving the entire people have also been our teachers in preparing the war involving all our people, should we have to face an imperialist invasion; [applause] thus, I express once again my gratitude for what they did in the past and what they are doing for us today.

Other speakers were the representatives of the people of Cambodia, who are being reborn after years of genocide [applause] and who are reconstructing their homeland.

The reprsentative of Laos [applause] also spoke very affectionately.

We were addressed in a similar way by the representative of a very friendly people, who have expressed their great solidarity, the people of the DPRK. [applause] (?Strong) ties unite us with them, always firm, always loyal to (?this), the solidarity for our country. We are the same toward them. We have waged battles together. Today it is a battle for the unity of their homeland, the great banner of the unity of the Korean people, to which one must add a struggle of principles: the struggle for sharing the Olympic Games that are to be held in Seoul, so they can be the Olympic Games of Korea, north and south. We have already said it very clearly, there is no need to beat around the bush: We will not go. If the Olympic Games are not shared, we will not go to the Olympics. [applause] We are glad that the congress has shared and fully endorsed those views.

I have not forgotten that the representative of the Haitian people [applause] also passed through this tribune recently.

He spoke on behalf of all the Caribbean people. He spoke on behalf of his country, which is showing great courage, confronting the pro-Yankee dynasty without any weapons. The Duvalier dynasty is the child and stepchild of imperialism. The day we presented the report, we said that imperialism had three children left, three symbols of a sinister system of domination that is destined to disappear. Those three were Duvalier, Pinochet, and Stroessner. Now there are only two left, only two. [applause] The Yankees are running around now, wondering what to do to control the people. They created a military junta. The people are chasing the Tontons Macoutes. The Yankees are trying everything to appease the people. Let us see if they manage to do it or not. We all know very well how these processes begin. Nobody knows how they end.

You will then see the Yankees putting out fires everywhere, putting out fires in South Africa, in the Sahara, in Central America, in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile; they are trying to put out fires everywhere. They have to do this, because there are fires everywhere. [applause]

Well then, as an homage, we might say to the struggle of the peoples, and as a greetings, we would like to take it as a greeting of the Haitian people -- because Reagan already greeted us with his SR-71 -- the Haitians have greeted the revolutionary movement with the total volatilization of the Duvalier dynasty. [applause]

There are two left, and we will see how long they can resist the process of democratic opening, of the Latin American and Caribbean people.

Oh my goodness, you have done me a big favor. In my long list, I had left out an extraordinary friend. But the trouble was I was looking at Arismendi, who was closer. Since I am not wearing my glasses, I did not see well. I can see well without my glasses, but I was leaving out our very dear friend, Athos Fava, [applause] who spoke on behalf of the Communist Party of Argentina, and we were leaving out our very dear friend, Nino [President of Guinea-Bissau Joao Bernardo Vieira]. [applause]

He is our very dear friend [applause] who delivered such a beautiful speech at this rostrum. He brought us greetings from a people who liberated themselves in a heroic battle against Portuguese colonialism.

We were leaving out another country that I mentioned in the report with very warm and solidaristic words: the representative of the brotherly people of Afghanistan. [applause] I had not mentioned either, goodness me, someone who also spoke with very friendly words, who honored us with his words, and that is the representative of the brother people of Yugoslavia. [applause]

In conclusion, there is someone here whose presence was a symbol at this rostrum. He is a symbol, because of where he comes from, and because he spoke on behalf of whom he spoke. He is Henry Winston [national chairman of the U.S. Communist Party] who brought us the message [applause] of the Communists and of the best from the U.S. people, and of their traditions of struggle for freedom. [applause] He impressed us all with his words. He is a man who has overcome his physical limitations, his lack of eyesight, yet he is farsighted, he has a revolutionary and political farsightedness. [applause] Without allowing himself to be overcome by a physical impediment, he brought us one of the most beautiful messages. He came from there, from that mixed up and brutal north that scorns us, but where there are millions of men like Henry Winston, who are capable of bringing a solidaristic message of friendship to our people and who do not scorn us but, on the contrary, admire us. [applause]

Undoubtedly, this was beautiful, this parade of speakers from the most advanced countries, from the most revolutionary countries, from the countries that are struggling, representing all those peoples that we admire so much, that we applaud so much, that stimulate us so much. It was truly a great honor for us to feel that we were sharing the company of the representatives from such parties and peoples. Not all of them spoke.

There were 196 revolutionary parties and organizations represented here, if I am not mistaken. [applause] Were there 196 or more? How many exactly? How many representatives?[Someone asks him: Representatives?] Yes, organizations, how many organizations were represented here? [answer indistinct] Some arrived later. Well, then, there were no less than 196. [Passage indistinct] Oh, why did you not remind me I had not mentioned Portugal and France? [laughter] Goodness, we appreciate these two countries so much. I trusted my memory and did not bring the list with me. [applause] I apologize for having forgotten to mention our French friends, the French Communists and the Portuguese Communists. We thank them twofold. One, for their kind and solidaristic words at this congress, and then I beg you to excuse me, to forgive me. [applause]

These oversights... [changes thought] at first I did not mean to mention everyone, but only a few, as symbols. However, I became enthused, mentioned them all, but overlooked a few. This, however, has nothing to do with our enormous appreciation and the way we value their presence among us and their statements. I was going to mention all. I wanted to say that all those who are present here are very much in my mind, even though due to understandable reasons of time it has been impossible for you to transmit your message from this tribune.

This shows the high value placed on our revolution and our struggles by the revolutionary parties and peoples. This also entails an obligation for us. It means we should not forget their struggles, especially where the peoples are waging struggles for their independence -- either to obtain or preserve it. This encourages us to fulfill our sacred internationalist duties in accordance with our capabilities.

A few days ago Mr Reagan received the bandit Savimbi with the honors of a head of state. Savimbi is a creature of the Portuguese. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] was created by the Portuguese, by the Portuguese political police, as an instrument of struggle against the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. In their colonial struggle or war, the Portuguese promoted several private counterrevolutionary movements disguised as patriotic movements. Everyone knows that it was the (PID), or police... [corrects himself] the PIDE [International and State Defense Police], the Portuguese PIDE, which created UNITA and forged Savimbi. Later, when the struggle for liberation was about to culminate, the South Africans stepped in and sent support troops. Today, Savimbi is the godson, the stepson, of apartheid.

The height of Reagan's hypocrisy is that he talks of terrorism. And he threatens to use all weapons against terrorism. One of the most repugnant expressions of terrorism is the war promoted by apartheid, through UNITA, against the Angolan people. Thousands, tens of thousands of civilians have been murdered. This is known by all our comrades, men, women, and children unmercifully murdered by the racists' weapons.

It is a similar situation to that of Nicaragua. Imperialism procreated Somoza and Somozism. Yankee imperialism armed Somozism against Nicaragua, and it has also cost thousands of lives, resulting in deaths, widows, orphans, and mutilated people. We all know this. We know about the nature of those whom Reagan calls freedom fighters. [Words indistinct] and says he will request military aid for the counterrevolutionary bands in Nicaragua and Angola. But how can that aid be delivered? That aid can be delivered only through neighboring puppet governments -- in Central America, through Honduras. Everyone knows it, that it goes through there, that they have camps and training centers, and that weapons are sent through that country. This is a violation of international law. Moreover, this situation humiliates those countries; it places them outside the law and destabilizes them.

I wonder what African country will agree to become Reagan's instrument to deliver the weapons to Savimbi. How can he do this except through South Africa? Because Zimbabwe will not lend itself to this, nor will Zambia or any other neighbor. The Congo will not lend itself to this; Zaire cannot lend itself to this. If Reagan tried to use Zaire the way he uses Honduras, he would be leading Zaire toward destabilization and complicating the situation of both Zaire and Africa. But there is only one country left: South Africa. How can he be so hypocritical as to speak of terrorism, democracy, freedom fighters, yet he associates Botha and the fascist and racist South Africans [word indistinct] to help the UNITA bands?

Who does Reagan think he will scare with those threats? Who does he think he will discourage? He will not discourage Nicaraguans. I am convinced that the bands will never be able to defeat the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinists. But I am convinced of much more, that the Yankee Army could never defeat the Nicaraguan people or the Sandinists. [applause] They too have prepared for a war involving all the people, and the bravery and combativeness of the Nicaraguan brothers is proverbial. Let them not be confused with this other mixture [mezcla]. [laughter] This other mixture is very dangerous.

Shafik [Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador] has already said it here: If they invade Nicaragua, Salvadorans and Nicaraguans will unite. I am convinced all the Central American revolutionaries will unite to fight the invaders. [applause]

The same thing can be said about Angola. What more weapons, why more weapons, than what the racists have given to the counterrevolutionary bands? What greater support than they have provided with their troops and planes? In spite of this, Angola is militarily stronger every day. The Angolan combatants, their units -- we know very well -- are more experienced every day, more hardened. They are inflicting bigger defeats every day.

Whom will Reagan scare? The Nicaraguans, the Angolans? The friends of the Nicaraguans and the Angolans? Reagan is wrong if he thinks he will scare anyone. He is 100 percent wrong. We can say that if they increase the aid for the Somozist bands, we will do everything possible to step up our aid for the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

Reagan is mistaken if he thinks that by joining the racist South African to support the UNITA bands, he is going to achieve the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola. Naturally, the Cuban troops are not there because Cuba wants to have them there. They are there due to a joint agreement between Angola and Cuba. Now, as far as Cuba is concerned, and speaking here before this congress on behalf of Cuba, we tell Mr Reagan that this is the only way that the Cuban troops will ever leave Angola. [prolonged applause]

He should not make a mistake. He should not underestimate the people of Angola. He should not underestimate the people of Cuba. He should not harbor illusions. He should not think that we are not capable of resisting. He should not harbor illusions. He should not think that we are not willing to stay 10 years, 20 years, 30 years in Angola, if necessary. [applause] He should not underestimate the revolutionary spirit of our people, and our tenacity.

We have not opposed political solutions. On the contrary, we have cooperated, we have supported Angola in the search for political solutions. Formulas have been established, such as Namibia's independence as a prior step for the withdrawal of the [word indistinct] and even a part of the troops that woundn't be needed, but the remainder of the troops -- and I think that the Angolans and the Cubans agree on this -- that as long as there is apartheid, Angola is threatened. There is one solution, and I am sure the Angolans and Cubans agree on this. We are there to support the people against foreign aggression, Angola can fight by itself against internal enemies if the aid to counterrevolutionary bands is suspended. This is a perfect formula. Then, the following day, the Cuban troops begin their total withdrawal from Angola. Naturally, this is subject to the approval of Angola, because, I repeat, we are not there as a result of our unilateral decision. We are there due to an agreement between the Angolan and Cuban Governments. It is a perfect formula, Mr Imperialists, if the Cuban troops are not letting you sleep. There is a perfect and very just formula in Angola. If UN Resolution No 235 [corrects himself] 435 is applied and if apartheid is suspended, on the following day, the Cuban troops begin their total withdrawal from Angola. [applause] There you have the formula, [applause] [words indistinct].

Now this is a sort of proposal that I am sure that the Angolan brothers will agree to with us. Our people have shown they are capable of preparing themselves, as they have prepared themselves. [Words indistinct] they did not think that by threatening us, we were going to withdraw troops. Do you know what we did all this time? While others were threatening us, we reinforced our troops in Angola. [applause] They do not know us, they thought they would scare us, and that we were going to run out looking for the last cannon, the last tank, the last soldier. Now, we know how many we are and what we can do.

Far from weakening us during this term, we have increased our cooperation. Besides, we have tripled our forces; besides, we have grown 7.3 percent; besides, we have advanced in the social, health, and education fields, in everything in spite of the defects we have, of the problems we have surpassed. Isn't this a success?

What good have Reagan's threats done us? They have strengthened us, have made us more revolutionary, more internationalist, and more efficient. Therefore, to conclude we might say: Thank you, Mr Reagan. We recall that 2 days ago he celebrated his 75th birthday, and we might even tell him we wish him a long personal life. May he live to be 100 years, if he can. We wish him a very short political life in the United States, I think that his ideas are anachronistic. [laughter, applause]

His ideas are obsolete. He underestimated the peoples, he underestimated the revolutionaries, he underestimated the world. He married the Somozas, he married the Savimbis, he married the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, he married the genocidal Kampucheans, and now he realizes things are not moving, that he is not solving anything, that this is not a matter of dollars, of money, of weapons. He cannot understand this. Instead of changing things, instead of criticizing himself, which is what I urge him to do, he insists on sending more aid and more weapons, as if this were a matter of more money and weapons.

Mr Reagan, this is not a matter of money, this is not a matter of weapons. This is a matter of ideas, of conscience, this is a matter of history. May I remind you of that quote, that beautiful quote by Marti when he said that it is not important to have a number of weapons on hand, but a number of stars in the mind.

Fatherland or death, [audience answers: we will win].

HAITI

DUVALIER RECORDED MESSAGE AIRED AFTER DEPARTURE

PA072127 Paris AFP in Spanish 1811 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 7 Feb (AFP) -- In a recorded message to be broadcast on television after his departure, former Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier declared that he was leaving power to the Army to be able to "enter history with his head held high."

"God is witness to the fact that I never wanted any bloodshed," the former life-time president added, estimating that he had installed "stability" and "began an irreversible era of democratization and liberalization."

The principal radios, which had maintained silence over the past few days, resumed their broadcasts immediately after the fall and departure of Duvalier, including Radio Soleil, the Catholic Church station, firm opponent of the former regime which was closed on two occasions by the authorities.

NAMPHY EXPLAINS TAKEOVER, APPEALS FOR CALM

PA071623 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Port-au-Prince, 7 Feb (AFP) -- The Haitian Armed Forces "do not have any political ambition," Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, president of the National Government Council, stated on a message to the nation on radio and television.

Namphy said that the Haitian Army had intervened because the country was "on the verge of an abyss," threatened both by an "attack on the integrity of the nation and by the terrible spectrum of a civil war."

The lieutenant general, who recalled that respect for human rights is fundamental, appealed for calm and serenity.

VIOLENCE, LOOTING REPORTED; CABINET APPOINTED

PA082137 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2032 GMT 8 Feb 86

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 8 Feb (EFE) -- The Haitian people rushed to the streets in a savage demonstration of pillage, at least 20 persons died, and General Henry Namphy appointed a new government and released the political prisoners.

Despite the curfew imposed from 1400 to 0600 in the morning, Port-au-Prince was plagued by looting and explosions throughout the night and this morning.

Soldiers did not intervene as citizens took revenge on the "Tontons Macoutes," the personal guard of Jean-Claude Duvalier, who left the country Friday for France accompanied by his family and close collaborators.

Haitians turned the first hours without Duvalier into demonstrations of the hatred and rage accumulated during 28 years of Duvalier rule. Although happy at first, they later turned to vandalism and revenge.

The national government council took power under General Henry Namphy, who today appointed his Cabinet and released the political prisoners, although national radio did not reveal the identity of the prisoners.

Today, Namphy brought two old War War II vintage tanks out of storage which the Duvaliers kept in the French colonial national palace. The two tanks were seen on John Brown Avenue, witnesses told EFE, but they were not able to determine their distination.

The militia disappeared from the streets today and patrols are scarce, manned only by soldiers.

The Cabinet also includes Colonel William Regala, as interior minister; Gerard Gourgue, as justice minister; Alex Cineas, as minister without portfolio; and Odenel Fenestor, as minister of commerce and industry.

Rony Desroches is minister of education; Marcel Leger, minister of finance; Sainthar Bontemps, minister of health; George Petit, minister of public works; and Tony Auguste, minister of social relations. The names of other appointees were not announced.

Most of the Cabinet members are well-known Duvalier supporters, although it is notable that Gourgue, president of the League of Human Rights, has been named minister of justice.

Today, the streets of Port-au-Prince were littered with broken glass and garbage, and businesses closed for fear of looting and robbery. The citizens do not know whether carnival, Haiti's most popular holiday, will begin Sunday as planned because no preparations have been made.

The state of siege is still in force and the curfew bans people from being on the streets after 2 p.m. [time as received] In the looting and violence prevailing in Haiti, the home of Congressman Rony Gilot, secretary general of the government party, was sacked, as was the supermarket owned by Zachery Delvas, who has been a prominent defender of the Duvalier regimes since the time of "Papa Doc." The home of Edouard Berrequet, former minister of the interior and also under the command of the militia [as received], is under military protection. Many other homes were also destroyed.

This morning over 2,000 people gathered in front of the military garrison in the suburb of Petionville, where the mayor, Paul Vericain, has taken refuge since Friday with more than 50 well-armed militiamen. The crowd moved forward step by step, but was repelled by members of the Armed Forces who were guarding the garrison. Vericain, 60, who was commander of the militia in Petionville, said: "Jean-Claude Duvalier has gone. It is time for the masses to return to their homes so that we can do the same. As far as I know, I have already ended my service with the government."

Army Major Georges Valcin, former commander of the Petionville military garrison, has been appointed secretary of information. This morning the militia killed two people in Petionville.

CURFEW IMPOSED FOR THIRD CONSECUTIVE DAY

PA091959 Paris AFP in Spanish 1916 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 9 Feb (AFP) -- A curfew has been established throughout Haitian territory from 1400 until 0600 for the third consecutive day.

This measure was adopted by the government today when the Armed Forces began, after 2 days of vengeance and individual reprisals by the people, to disarm the Tontons Macoutes, the militia of former President Jean Claude Duvalier. So far these incidents have caused 50 deaths and 300 injuries in Port-au-Prince.

COUNCIL ANNOUNCES DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

PA100040 Paris AFP in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 9 Feb (AFP) -- The National Council of the Government of Haiti today announced the disbanding of the Haitian Parliament. The Haitian Parliament, made up of 59 deputies, emerged from the legislative elections of February 1984. The opposition and the Haitian public branded the elections a fraud.

NEW GOVERNMENT TO DISBAND 'TONTONS MACOUTES'

HK100550 Hong Kong AFP in English 0520 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Feb 10 (AFP) -- The new Army-dominated government has decided to disband Haiti's 300,000-strong detested militia of ousted President-for-Life Jean-Claude Duvalier, an informed source disclosed Sunday night.

Soldiers continued Sunday to disarm the militiamen, called "Tontons Macoutes" (bogeymen), while mobs continued to pursue them and loot their houses.

Three Tontons Macoutes were stoned to death Sunday afternoon in the southern suburb of Carrefour, a reliable source said.

Between 60 and 80 people have been killed since "Baby Doc" Duvalier fled to France aboard a U.S. military aircraft Friday, hospital officials said. Most of the victims were Tontons Macoutes.

Disbanding the militia will be an economic earthquake since the militia has been this poverty-stricken Caribbean country's biggest source of jobs excepting agriculture. The disbandment would be announced Monday, the source said, but would not go into effect until a 1964 decree creating the "National Security Volunteers Militia" can be rescinded.

The new information minister, Colonel Max Valles, has appealed to the populace to "pardon the offenses" of the "volunteers", whom he called "sons of the people who were misled."

Looting and lynching of militiamen has apparently been confined to the vicinity of this capital. No violence has been reported in provincial cities since Baby Doc went into exile after 72 days of intermittent protest demonstrations against the dynasty established by his late father 28 years ago.

50 REPORTED KILLED, 300 INJURED IN CAPITAL

PA082227 Paris AFP in Spanish 2152 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 8 Feb (AFP) -- Hospital sources here have reported that 50 people have been killed and 300 injured in the Haitian capital in the last 24 hours.

Most of those reported dead were killed while attacking members of the militia ("Tontons Macoutes"), according to the sources. Apparently most of those wounded are members of the militia. However, the sources stressed that for the time being it is difficult to identify the dead and wounded.

COUNCIL RELEASES 26 POLITICAL PRISONERS

PA081836 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 8 Feb (AFP) -- The new Haitian justice minister, Gerard Gourgue, has told AFP that 26 political prisoners were released this afternoon by the National Government Council.

The minister said that he visited the national penitentiary of Port-au-Prince in the early afternoon with Colonel William Regala, interior and national defense minister, who asked the person in charge of the military establishment to give him a list of political prisoners.

A group of 12 people, who have been detained since October 1985, were released together with another group of 13 detainees who are under the jurisdiction of military authority.

Gabriel Herard, a journalist for the newspaper PETIT SAMEDI SOIR who signed his articles with the pseudonyn Cassandre Kamim and was detained in December at the international airport in Port-au-Prince before departing for the United States, was also released.

The military today granted safe-conduct to the 26 released political prisoners that will allow them to return home, despite the curfew that is in force.

PUBLIC GATHERINGS BANNED; RIOTERS WARNED

PA090244 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Port-au-Prince, 8 Feb (AFP) -- Colonel William Regala, minister of the interior and national defense, today issued a communique banning any gatherings on the city streets.

The minister also stated that he will act firmly against those engaged in disorders and anyone caught comitting an act against the life or property of others will be considered "outside the law."

Meanwhile, Colonel Max Valles, minister of information and public relations, criticized the attitude of looters who "besmirch" the pages of glory being written these last few days by the Haitian people.